The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 4. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY FEB. 15, 1893. NO. 46

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 18th, 1892, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.50, 11.48, a. m., and 8.32 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.50, 11.48 a. m., and 8.32 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8 .10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 12.12, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.47 12.12 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.47, 12.12 a. m. 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:09; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:98; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, . A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	Mixed, No. 3.	Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 4.	Mixed, No. 6.
p. m.	a. m	am.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35	Rockhill	6 30a		
		am.		6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56			9 56	12 56
2 47	10 58	7 55	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6:35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

New Stage Route.

—BETWEEN—

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.

Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

SIX each month, and articles on Fashion, SHORT and all matters of interest to the home STORIES Finely illustrated, $1.50 a year. AMPLE copy for five two-cent stamps

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, Philadelphia, Pa

IN THE HOSPITAL.

The following verses were written by W. Monroe Clarkson. Company I, 149th Reg. P. V., who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg:

The setting sun, the deepening shades,
Proclaimed the close of day,
As on his humble strawy couch
A dying soldier lay.

His years were few; he just had seen
The rounding of twenty springs;
His dreams of life were bright and gay
And soared on joyous wing.

When freedom's summons woke the land
And called her sons to arms,
He nobly left behind him friends
And home's enticing charms—

And rushed with patriotic zeal,
To where the served ranks
Of liberty's defenders filed
Along Potomac's banks.

There pale disease, with ruthless hand,
Struck down his youthful frame;
Destroyed his brightest dreams of life,
And all his hopes of fame.

The last ray of setting sun
Lit up his pallid face;
Revealing there the marks of Death,
No one could fail to trace.

And sighs and groans of suffering men
Filled the spacious room—
Enveloping his last sad hours
In deep and mournful gloom.

To one who watched with deep concern,
Beside his humble bed,
These parting words—his last on earth—
With trembling voice he said:

I am dying, now, I feel the hand,
The icy hand of death.
The clammy drops stand on my brow,
There's something steals my breath.

O God, to die in such a place,
Where rank corruption reigns;
Far, far away from those I love,
'Mid tears and groans and pains!

I thought to march with freedom's host,
To battle for the free,
The heritage our fathers left,
The land of liberty.

How glorious then to yield my life,
On some ensanguined plain,
When fair Columbia's loyal sons
End treason's bloody reign.

To fall amid the battle's dim,
And cast my parting gaze,
To where the crimson stripes and stars
In glorious splendor blaze.

But then, alas, my life must close,
My life but just begun;
Its latest spark will soon expire,
With yonders setting sun.

The Mistake of Captain Barton.

BY RUFUS HALE.

Captain William Hale, of the ship *Kingfisher*, had but one great fault—a violent temper.

His young wife Mabel, who had accompanied him for a long voyage to Java, often begged him to control himself, declaring that such a temper would yet lead him to the perpetration of some deed he would bitterly repent of.

Not that he was ever otherwise than kind and gentle to *her*. It was against his men that he sometimes became enraged. They all liked him, notwithstanding; for, except when they made some blunder, he treated them like brothers. They also liked and respected his good wife—a beautiful brunette of twenty. The health of the young woman was perfect, and she was as strong and active as a deer. Having been brought up near the water, she could handle an oar with surprising skill, and her husband had been heard to say that she was an expert swimmer. He was a sturdy, broad-shouldered fellow, with an arm like a blacksmith's, a ruddy cheek and a clear eye. His wife loved him deeply, and whenever she saw him angry with his men, she would hover about him, endeavoring to soothe him.

Her own brother, Jack Wilton, a youth of seventeen, was cabin-boy.

His relation to Mabel, however, did not prevent his sometimes being the object of the captain's wrath.

One evening, on an occasion when Jack was slightly ill, he stumbled against a bucket full of tar, spilling the latter all over the deck.

"Confound you, youngster!" roared the skipper. "I'll make you stand the lookout four hours to-night for your awkwardness."

Mrs. Barton pleaded with him. She had sat up most of all the previous night nursing her brother, and she was sure he had not slept ten minutes during that time. It would, therefore, be cruel to make the poor boy, who was not yet quite well, remain awake so long.

But, although susceptible to his wife's influence, there were times when she could not move him. He now resisted all her appeals, and at dark made little Jack get into the long-boat and there seat himself, to keep a lookout.

"And mind that you keep a good one!" said he. "Don't let me catch you dozing!"

"Have you put Jack on the lookout?" inquired his wife, when he joined her in the cabin.

"Yes."

"Cruel!" she cried, pouting, the tears shining in her eyes.

"What! You are not angry with me?" he said.

He put his arm around her little waist, drew her to him and kissed her.

"Bluebeard!" she said. "I ought to pull your hair!"

She nestled in his arms, coaxed him and pleaded with him about Jack, but in vain.

The she became very still and thoughtful. All at once a singular expression flashed in her dark eyes. She half started, rolled round in his arms like a ball, but said not a word.

A few minutes later, the Captain retired to his apartment adjoining that of his wife. He soon fell asleep, but awoke three hours later, and went on deck.

It was a dark night, and the wind was blowing almost a gale. The captain looked leeward, but through the gloom he could see nothing of an island the ship had been approaching when he went below. On making inquiries of the officer of the deck, however, he learned that the island—one of the Feejee group—bore about a mile off the lee quarter.

He now walked toward the long-boat, in which he had stationed Jack Wilton to keep a lookout.

"If I find him vigilant and wakeful, I will let him have his watch below!" he muttered, gently, the dark, pleading eyes of his wife haunting his mind. "Halloa! He is asleep!" added the skipper, as he approached the form seated in the boat.

In fact, the head of the "lookout" was bowed, and the deep breathing that saluted the captain was indicative of profound slumber.

Barton's quick temper was at once aroused. He sprang toward the dimly revealed form in the boat, climbed into the vessel, and rushed at the sleeper, intending to seize him by the shoulder, and give him a merciless shaking. But at that moment the ship plunged heavily and, in his haste, the captain caught his foot against the boat-mast, rolling it half out of the craft, and falling almost prostrate in the boat, As he fell, his outstretched hand struck violently against the back of the slumberer who, thus pushed over the gunwale, struck against the mast, which at once dropped into the sea. The young lookout went with it, pitching, head-foremost, into the dark water.

"Man overboard!" exclaimed the captain, in dismay, as he staggered to his feet. "Lively there, back the main-yard and down with the boat!" he added, leaping to the deck.

But, just then, a loud, buzzing noise was heard. Struck by a sudden, terrific gale, the ship went over on her beam-ends and tore through the waters, with the spray sweeping her fore and aft. An attempt was made to lower the boat, but it was dashed to fragments against the ship's side.

The wind blew great guns. It shrieked like a hyena in the quivering shrouds, and the roaring sea became white with whirling foam and spray.

No boat could be lowered now.

"Lost! The boy is lost!" groaned the captain. "What will *she* say, when she hears of it—that *I* pushed her brother overboard?"

He had not the courage to tell her. Hours passed, and he walked the deck like a madman. By this time the storm had abated. For a few minutes the moon shone; then it was hidden by clouds, and darkness again fell.

"I cannot tell Mabel—I cannot wake her yet! She will learn the dreadful truth soon enough!" muttered the wretched man.

Not long after, the dim light of coming dawn struggled through the gloom. A solemn look rested on the faces of the sailors. Every eye was turned toward the miserable captain.

All at once, from the steerage, emerged a slendor youth.

The captain stared, aghast.

Then he started back with a terrible cry. *It was Jack Wilton he saw*—the cabin-boy whom he thought he had pushed over-board on the previous night.

He rushed up to the boy and caught him by the arm, while the astonished seamen all came thronging aft.

"What does this mean? Speak! Speak!" he gasped. "I pushed you out of the long-boat into the sea, and here—"

"What? Oh, Mr. Barton! What?" interrupted the youth, turning as pale as death. "You don't mean—"

"Speak out! Speak out, I tell you!" roared the skipper, trembling in every limb. "I say I thought I pushed you overboard. You were asleep, as I thought, there on the lookout, and—"

"I—I—" stammered the youth. "No, it was not I. *My sister came and said she would take my place!* She insisted, and putting on my hat and cloak, so that no person might guess it was she, sat down in the boat and sent me below to sleep. You said you pushed her into the sea, but, of course, you are jesting. You do not mean it."

"What have I done?" screamed the miserable man, almost frantic. "I see, now! It was *my own wife* I pushed overboard!"

He leaned against the rail for support. He wrung his hands and tore his hair.

"But she is not lost! No, no!" he shrieked, almost beside himself. "Mabel, Mabel, come back to me!" he added, in a plaintive, despairing voice, stretching out his hands over the wild waters.

"He is going mad," said the mate.

But at length the captain became calmer, although his face was as ghastly as that of the dead. He wore ship and retraced his course toward the island. When within a mile of it, he ordered a boat lowered.

He had it manned and was pulled to the beach.

A group of wild islanders stood there.

"I want my wife!" cried the captain.

"Wife? What mean?" inquired one of the savages, who could speak a little English.

"She fell overboard last night, but she was a good swimmer, and I think she must have reached the beach," said the skipper, confidently.

But the native shook his head.

"She is here! I am sure of it!" insisted the captain.

"Mad! Mad!" muttered the mate, who had accompanied him.

All that day the skipper searched about the island for his wife, but no sign of her could be found.

The moment he reached the ship, Barton was taken down with a raging fever.

For many days he lay in a delirium. When he recovered, he was a mere wreck of his former self; but his mind had recovered from the shock it had received.

He could now talk in a rational manner about his wife.

"She is lost! Lost! But I will soon join her," he said mournfully. "I am not long for this world."

His conscience gave him no rest. His hand it was that had sent her into the dark waters! True, it was an accident; but it was violent temper that had caused it.

In due time the ship reached Java, the port of her destination.

The vessel was not long anchored, when the skipper went below and took from a pantry some prussic acid, with which he intended to put an end to his wretched life.

He mixed the poison in a cup, and was about raising it to his lips, when a light, beautiful form descended the companion-steps. He turned, still holding the cup, to behold a most unexpected vision.

For a moment, he stared wildly, as if looking at a ghost

It was his wife—his own beautiful wife—he saw before him.

A wild cry escaped him, and the two rushed into each other's arms.

Then from the deck there rose a cheer that made the vessel shake from keel to keelson and seemed to split the very skies.

The crew had seen Mrs. Barton when she came aboard from a shore-boat, and were now expressing the wild joy that thrilled them all.

Explanations were soon made by the happy wife.

The moment she struck the water on that night when she fell overboard she had waked, and, instinctively throwing out her arms, she had clutched the boat mast, which had fallen with her.

To this mast she clung.

Her skill as a swimmer assisted

Continued on eight page.

HAWAII UNDER OUR FLAG.

A Protectorate Established by Minister Stevens.

The Boston's Blue-Jackets Raised the Colors With Honors.

The anxiously expected steamer Australia arrived off The Heads, San Francisco, Cal., at an early hour a few mornings ago with news that Minister Stevens had established a protectorate over the Hawaiian Islands.

At the stroke of 9 o'clock on the morning of February 1 the Stars and Stripes were hoisted to the top of the flagstaff over Aliuolani Hall, and the heavy guns of the cruiser Boston in Honolulu Harbor boomed forth the news that the United States had assumed protection of the Hawaiian Islands.

This action was taken by United States Minister Stevens because certain white agitators, together with the English and native newspapers, were attempting to discredit the Provisional Government. Minister Stevens was called upon for aid, and the result was the following address to the Hawaiian people, which was read by Lieutenant Rush, of the Boston, as the flag was being run up on the Government building:

To the Hawaiian People:

At the request of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, I hereby in the name of the United States of America, assume protection of the Hawaiian Islands for the protection of life and property, and occupation of public buildings and Hawaiian soil as far as may be necessary for the purpose specified, but not interfering with the administration of public affairs by the Provisional Government. This action is taken pending and subject to negotiations at Washington.

JOHN L. STEVENS,
Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States. United States Legation, February 1, 1893.

Approved and executed by C. C. Wiltse, Captain United States Navy, commanding the United States ship Boston.

The action of the Provisional Government in calling upon Minister Stevens, after mature deliberation on the situation for several days, was due to the incessant agitation on the part of certain whites, who have always been the curse of the country, together with the efforts of one English and one or two native newspapers to discredit and block the new Government. These agencies spread through the town a feeling of uneasiness and distrust.

The story of the extension of an American protectorate over the Hawaiian Islands by United States Minister Stevens on his individual authority, and without the direction or approval of the State Department, is fully confirmed by the Minister's despatch to Secretary Foster.

Secretary Foster's own statements show that the Department neither advised nor expected such a step. Minister Stevens's despatch is as follows:

"HONOLULU, February 1.
"(Via San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 9.)
"Secretary of State:

"Provisional Government of Hawaii gaining power and respect. Everything is quiet. Annexation sentiment is increasing. Dead monarchy and opposition to annexation is supported chiefly by lottery and opium ring. To-day, at 9 a. m., in accordance with the request of Provisional Government of Hawaii, I have placed Government of Hawaii under the United States protection during negotiations, not interfering with the execution of the public affairs. Despatches by mail with full details. STEVENS."

Speaking of the despatch and the developments of the day in the Hawaiian situation, Secretary Foster said the action of Minister Stevens in declaring the Hawaiian Islands under the protectorate of the United States was taken without instructions from the Department of State. In fact, the movement for the change of Government was unexpected, and had not been anticipated by instructions from Washington.

There was great commotion at the headquarters of the Hawaiian Commissioners at Wormley's Hotel, when the first of the telegrams from San Francisco arrived. Chairman Thurston was at the State Department when the news was telephoned from the newspaper offices. The Secretary of State had received no official advices, but at once went to the White House and told the President of the new developments in the affair. The Secretary seemed to be much surprised at the action taken by Minister Stevens, which led Mr. Thurston to believe that the policy pursued by the American Minister had not been laid out in advance by the Administration.

President Harrison was immensely surprised when Secretary of State Foster notified him of the Hawaiian protectorate. The President said there was no alternative for this Government except to sustain the action taken by Minister Stevens.

Congress was evidently stirred up. In the House Mr. Rayner, of Maryland, introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of State to say what authority the American Minister had to recognize the Provisional Government of Hawaii and assume the protectorate.

In the Senate Mr. Mills, of Texas, took vigerous grounds against the conduct of the Minister, and asked "by what authority this piracy" had been committed, and by what authority the American flag had been run up over the islands.

This caused Mr. Higgins to retort with an inquiry as to what authority could be shown for the hoisting of several flags on divers occasions in the past in the State of Texas.

News from Hawaii is that the Provisional Government's volunteer army is increasing. Legislative hall and other rooms at the Government building have been converted into barracks for the men. The Provisional Government has received certificates of recognition from the consular and diplomatic corps representing Japan, France, Great Britain, Chile, Denmark, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Spain, Portugal, Peru and the Netherlands, recognizing the Provisional Government as the de facto Government.

The Honolulu Commercial Advertiser of February 1 says:

"The raising of the flag does not, of course, indicate cession to the United States. The Hawaiian flag still floats in the palace courtyard. The palace, barracks, police station, Custom House, etc., remain in possession of the Provisional Government, which will administer public business as usual. The arms and ammunition will be withdrawn from Aliuolani Hall, which, until definite intelligence arrives from the United States, will be guarded by a detachment from the Boston. The event of this morning is hailed with joy throughout the community. It will bring about peace and prosperity, and will please all except those who do not want Hawaii to enjoy these or any other blessings. It is not the act of aggression, but of friendliness, done at the instance of the Hawaiian Government. May this friendliness result in union which shall endure forever."

Queen Liliuokalani submitted to the change without much protest. She removed from the palace to her seaside cottage at Waikiki. One newspaper says that she has returned to the city at intervals to consult some of her loyal adherents.

DE LESSEPS SENTENCED.

Five Years in Prison and a Fine for the Panama Infamy.

COUNT FERDINAND DE LESSEPS.

Sentences were imposed at Paris upon the prisoners in the French Panama trial and Count Ferdinand de Lesseps now occupies a felon's cell in the eyes of the law.

Expectation that the sentences of the prisoners would be delivered brought eager crowds to the Court of Appeals. The approaches to the court were filled to the last niche by noon, and five minutes after the doors were thrown open the room was packed to suffocation.

President Judge Perivier read the decision after having dismissed the prisoners' plea that they should benefit by the statute of limitation. The charge of fraudulent proceedings against Ferdinand de Lesseps, Charles de Lesseps, Henry Cottu and Marius Fontano was held to be proved. On this point the judgment referred to the company's methods in issuing loans, the mendacious official bulletins, and the persistent puffing done by the press at the instance of the directors. These practices, the judgment said, when not directly originated or endorsed by the directors, had been connived at by them.

Ferdinand de Lesseps, aided and abetted by his son Charles, M. Cottu, and M. Fontane, had persistently concealed the operations of the canal company, in order that the quotation of shares might not be affected unfavorably. The directors had dealt with underwriting syndicates, which, as far as their utility was concerned, were fictitious and were known to be fictitious. In underwriting loans these syndicates had taken upon themselves no risks, and yet they had received enormous sums from the company. The expenses necessarily attendant upon the issue of loans had been grossly exaggerated by the directors, and this exaggeration also constituted a fraudulent act.

In dealing with Gustave Eiffel's breach of trust the decision said that M. Eiffel had received $24,000,000 for the construction of ten locks, and had promised to complete them by 1890. The evidence had shown that he had not even purchased the specified materials necessary in the construction of these locks; in fact, he had bought in France all told but $245,000 worth of material. He had pretended furthermore to fulfil the obligations he had undertaken, while, in reality, he was simply misappropriating the funds.

In conclusion Judge Perivier read these sentences:

Ferdinand de Lesseps, five years' imprisonment and $600 fine.

Charles de Lesseps, five years' imprisonment and $600 fine.

Marius Fontane, two years' imprisonment and $600 fine.

Henry Cottu, two years' imprisonment and $600 fine.

Gustave Eiffel, two years' imprisonment and $4000 fine.

The sentencing of the prisoners in the Panama trial caused the utmost consternation. Mme. De Lesseps probably will not communicate the news to her husband unless compelled by circumstances to do so.

The general belief is that the sentence will never be executed against him. The fines imposed were the utmost legal penalty, but they will not prevent action at law to recover the money squandered.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE HORROR.

Forty-four Persons Burned in the Dover Insane Asylum.

The insane asylum of Strafford County workhouse, about four miles out of Dover, N. H., was entirely destroyed by fire a few nights ago, and forty-four of the inmates were burned to death. The building was a two-story wooden affair, 130x35, and burned like tinder, and only three of the inmates—Rose Sanborn, James Dailey and Frank Ducharme—were rescued.

In making his rounds shortly after 10 o'clock Night Watchman Wilbur Chesley discovered the fire. He at once gave an alarm, and William P. Driscoll, the keeper, and attendants rushed through the inmates' quarters, which were mainly on the second floor. They burst the locks to the cells and tried to arouse the inmates to their serious danger.

The fire had gained a rapid headway and the majority of the inmates were so bewildered and confused that they stopped the escape of the others. The scene was heartrending.

Keeper Driscoll used every possible effort to liberate the inmates and remained in the building until he was obliged to jump for his life.

He sprang from a second-story window in order to save himself. A messenger was at once despatched to Dover for assistance, and a steamer and part of the department was sent to the scene. Before assistance arrived the building was in ruins. By the efforts of the firemen the main building of the county institution was saved.

The fire brightly illuminated the country for many miles. The inmates could be plainly seen as they tossed about in the fire. The fire was first discovered in a cell occupied by a woman named La Fomlan. It was very small, but Watchman Chesley says that it spread with a rapidity that was astonishing, and before he had given the alarm to Keeper Driscoll it was almost beyond control.

The two broke the locks of the fifty cells, and then one of them got his wife and two children, who lived in the building, out in their night clothing.

The smoking ruins showed the charred bodies still laying on their beds. How the building caught fire is a mystery.

ELECTORAL VOTES COUNTED.

Cleveland and Stevenson Formally Declared Elected.

The Impressive Scenes Attending the Official Canvass.

Great crowds were drawn to the Capitol at Washington by the formal ceremonies incident to the official counting of the electoral vote of the States for President and Vice-President.

The ceremonies attending the counting of the vote are prescribed by a joint resolution reported by Senator Hoar in 1883, and incorporated in the supplementary revised statutes. It provides that when the two houses of Congress are assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives pursuant to the requirement of the Constitution, that two persons be appointed tellers on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared; that the result shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall announce the vote and the persons elected to the two houses, which shall be deemed a declaration of the persons elected President and Vice-President. Vice-President Morton several days before appointed as tellers on behalf of the Senate for this ceremony Mr. Hale (Republican), of Maine, and Mr. Blackburn (Democrat), of Kentucky. Speaker Crisp appointed Judge Chipman, of Michigan, and Henry Cabot Lodge, (Senator-elect from Massachusetts), as the House tellers.

As early as ten o'clock a steady stream of people began to flow towards the great white building on Capitol Hill, and long before an hour had passed every available seat in the galleries—except those reserved for the Executive and Diplomatic Corps—had an occupant. Up to the time of the meeting of the House no one graced the bench reserved for the Speaker's family. In the main public gallery were many fashionably dressed women.

The actual ceremonies preceding the ceremonies of counting the electoral ballot were nearly the same as four years ago. There was the ceremonious opening of the safe in the Vice-President's room and the taking out of the eighty-eight sealed packages supposed to represent the votes of the forty-four States as received in duplicate by mail and messenger, there was the procession, led by Captain Bassett, who has participated in every Presidential count for more than sixty years, and his escort of a squad of Capitol police.

Promptly at one o'clock the Senate, headed by the Vice-President, Levi P. Morton, entered the Hall of the House. The Vice-President took the seat of honor at the right of the Speaker, and having called the joint assemblage to order proceeded formally to open one of the boxes in which were contained the returns of the Electors of the various States. The first return—that of Alabama—was handed to Senator Hale, one of the tellers, who, in a low but distinct voice, read the statement showing that the eleven votes of that State had been cast for Cleveland and Stevenson.

Then the certificates were presented without formal reading, the tellers merely stating the result. The utmost dignity was preserved until Teller Blackburn announced that the State of Illinois had cast twenty-four votes for Cleveland and Stevenson. Then the spectators broke into applause.

The totals announced by the Vice-President were Cleveland and Stevenson 277, Harrison and Reid 145, Weaver and Field 22.

After the last certificate had been read and the results footed up, the Vice-President made the customary announcement that under the law this was a sufficient declaration that Grover Cleveland, of the State of New York, was elected President of the United States, and that Adlai E. Stevenson was elected Vice-President of the United States, each for the term beginning March 4, 1893, and that this result would be entered, together with a list of the votes, on the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The joint session was then declared dissolved; the Senate withdrew, and each House resumed business in its own chamber.

THE QUEENSLAND FLOODS.

Appalling Damage Done by the Rising Water.

A cablegram from Brisbane, Queensland, gave these particulars of the beginning of the floods there: The water is rising steadily in this city. The lower districts are completely submerged. In the lower portions of the main street it is twenty feet deep. The shops and their contents are almost a total loss, as the flood came on so rapidly that only a small portion of the stocks could be removed. Men are at work in boats trying to save the contents of the third and fourth stories before the water rises to them. The Brisbane River Bridge, which connected North and South Brisbane, was swept away last night. All the inhabitants are crowding to the highest parts of the city.

In consequence of the interruption of railway and telegraphic communication, only scanty information about the disasters in other parts of Queensland is obtainable. At Maryborough, in March County, thirty persons have been drowned. Most of the town is under water. The Mary River Bridge, the largest one in the colony, has been carried away. The town has been deserted by two-thirds of its inhabitants. Tiaro, another town on the Mary, is also under water.

At 4 o'clock in the morning the water round Brisbane began falling. The city is still isolated, however, and little news can be got from near-by towns. The list of dead grows hourly. Many bodies are being found in houses which were supposed to have been deserted.

ICY RAILS CAUSE A WRECK.

Two Men Killed, One Fatally Injured and Others Hurt.

A disastrous wreck occurred at Williams's Station, Penn., on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Two men were killed, another fatally injured, and several others badly hurt. Those killed were.

John Nex, conductor, married; lived at Connellsville. George Wallace, engineer, married; lived at Connellsville.

The badly injured were.

William Niland, of Glenwood, a fireman, fatally. Conductor Dunlap and Flagman Grimes, both badly injured.

The rest of the crew were injured. The accident was caused by the icy rails, which rendered the train unmanageable. At the foot of the mountain the train crashed into another freight, and both trains were wrecked. Twenty-four cars were demolished.

LATER NEWS.

THREE HUNDRED Republicans dined in honor of Abraham Lincoln at Delmonico's, New York City. It was the seventh annual dinner given by the Republican Club on Lincoln's birthday. Speeches were made by Secretary Charles Foster, C. M. Depew and Senator Wolcott.

THREE men were drowned in the Mystic, Boston, Mass., in sight of hundreds of skaters and spectators on shore. They ventured too close to the channel and the thin ice gave way.

LIEUTENANT VANCE, Company C, Sixteenth Infantry, United States Army, lately court martialed and dismissed from the service for making an assault on the wife of Lieutenant Johnstone, of the same regiment, fatally shot himself through the head at Fort Douglas, Utah.

POLICEMAN W. F. CHANDLER tried to arrest a colored man named Crawford at Bluefield, W. Va. Each drew a revolver and shot the other dead, the ball in each case entering the neck and severing the jugular vein.

THE colored man, Fields, who assaulted Mrs. Jack White a few miles from Memphis, was lynched at Forest Hill, Tenn., by several hundred citizens.

LIZZIE HARVEY, aged nine years, shot and killed George Turner, colored, aged twenty, at Warfield, Ky. He was employed by the child's father, and had offended her in some way.

DOCTOR NORVIN GREEN, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died at his home in Louisville, Ky. He succeeded William Orton in 1878; was born in Kentucky in 1818.

A SLIDE occurred in the wall rock in one of the tunnels at the Orient mines, Grove, Col. Six men were killed and six injured.

A HIGHLY successful test of the new nickel-steel Harvayized armor-plate took place at the Indian Head proving grounds, near Washington. Four shots were fired and the target stood the assault nobly.

THE President accepted the resignation of General T. J. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to take effect on March 4th, and granted him a leave of absence until the end of his term.

THE President made the following nominations: J. V. L. Findlay, of Maryland, arbitrator on the part of the United States; G. H. Shields, of Missouri, agent of the United States, and A. W. Fergusson, of the District of Columbia, Secretary on the part of the United States under the treaty for a Claims Commission concluded between the United States and Chile on August 7, 1893.

THE caravel Santa Maria, in tow of the cruiser Isla de Cuba, started from Lisbon, Portugal, for New York. She will sail alone from the Canaries.

FOUR skaters were drowned in Lake Radolfzell, near Reichenau, Switzerland, and three were drowned in the Lake of Morat.

NEBRASKA'S NEW SENATOR.

Allen, Populist, Elected With the Aid of the Democrats.

William V. Allen, Populist, was elected United States Senator from Nebraska to succeed Senator Paddock, on joint ballot of the Legislature at Lincoln. The vote for Paddock, Republican, was fifty-seven. All the Independents and Democrats voted for Allen. His election was then made unanimous. On the winning ballot he received seventy votes, four more than necessary to a choice.

William Vincent Allen was born at Midway, Madison County, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1847. In 1856 he moved to Iowa and he enlisted at the age of fifteen years with Company G, Thirty-second Regiment, N. G., Iowa, in the Civil War. He carried a musket for three years. He next studied law with L. L. Ainsworth, of West Union, Iowa. Nine years ago he came to Nebraska, locating at Madison, his present home. His conversion to the populist idea of politics occurred during the campaign of 1890, and since that time he has been enthusiastic and constant in the advocacy of the party's principles. In the fall of 1891 he was nominated by the Populists for Judge of the Ninth Judicial District, and was elected. Previous to his going over to the Populists he was a Republican and was a member of the State Convention of 1890 and took an earnest and active part in that famous campaign, stumping the State for his party ticket and doing splendid work for it. Judge Allen is an enthusiastic Grand Army man, and on every possible occasion gives evidence of his love for the old soldiers, taking prominent parts in the State and district encampments. He is a giant in stature, and it is said his mental calibre is consistent with his physical make up.

THE CHILEAN AWARD.

Beneficiaries Receive Sums Ranging From $10,000 to $300.

The Secretary of the Navy has approved the findings in regard to the distribution of the Chilean award for the families of those killed and injured at Valparaiso, October 16, 1891, in the attack on the seamen of the Baltimore. The Board arranged the casualties into four classes, and assigned a proportionate amount of the $75,000 as follows:

To the families of those killed, namely, Charles W. Riggin, boatswain's mate, and Wm. Turnbull, coal heaver, $10,000 each.

To those seriously injured: Jeremiah Anderson, coal heaver, $5500; John Hamilton, carpenter's mate, $5000; John W. Talbot, seaman's apprentice, $4000; John H. Davidson, landsman, $3000; George Panter, coal heaver, $2500; William Lacey, coal heaver, $2000; Herman Fredericks, seaman, $1500; Henry C. Jarrett, seaman, $1500; John McBride, oiler, $1500; John Butler, seaman apprentice, $1500.

To those assaulted and detained in prison, eighteen in number, sums ranging from $1200 down to $700. To those arrested or slightly injured, twenty-three in number, sums ranging from $500 down to $300.

MRS. FAITZ HINKLEY (nee Florence Blythe) of San Francisco, parts with twenty-seven and a half per cent. of her newly inherited $5,000,000 estate in lawyers' fees.

THE BARK ALICE WRECKED.

The Sea Smashed Her Lifeboat and Drowned Four Seamen.

Her Crew Saved by the Breeches Buoy Appliances.

A most exciting shipwreck occurred at 9:30 o'clock a few nights ago north of Life Saving Station 21, which is thirty miles south of Barnegat Inlet, off the New Jersey coast. The weather was very thick, and the patrolmen could see but a short distance seaward. The second watch left the station house at 8 o'clock, and were walking backward and forward over their beat at about 11 o'clock, when they made out the outlines of a vessel flying head on toward the bar.

The patrolmen ran to the station and called Keeper Sprague, who called out his crew and ran out the life saving apparatus. The vessel, which when first seen was less than a quarter of a mile off the bar, had in the mean time struck and was fast, with the high seas washing over her. Her masts and rigging were being carried away fast. The seas were running so high that there was no hope of getting a boat out to her. Keeper Sprague ordered out the Lyle gun and charged it. It was aimed well. The guy line was shot across the bow of the vessel, and it was found and seized by the vessel's crew, and they hauled the heavy cable to which the other end was attached on board. The sand anchor was buried by the life savers and a breeches buoy was sent out. The vessel's crew were hauled ashore one by one. It was 3 o'clock in the morning when the last man got ashore.

The vessel proved to be the Norwegian bark Alice, Captain Jacob Jacobson, bound from Dunkirk, France, for New York, in ballast. The Captain reported that soon after they struck and before the guy line was shot over the boat an effort was made to launch one of the ship's boats. The cable parted and the boat was lost. Another boat was lowered and sailors began to get into her when a heavy sea struck her and smashed her to atoms, and the four seamen who had succeeded in getting into the boat were swept away. There were seventeen all told who were brought ashore by the life savers with the breeches buoy.

Peter Eland was the only seaman who was in the first boat, which met disaster before she was fairly launched. The boat did not capsize, and Eland managed to row and drift north, and landed near Cedar Creek life saving station, twenty miles distant from the wreck.

Before leaving his boat Captain Jacobson had the foremast cut away to make the vessel lie easier. Soon after she struck the mainmast fell. That afternoon the vessel was bilged and will be a total loss. The sea is washing high and strong over the bark's hull, tearing away all her upper works.

The Alice left Dunkirk December 21 for New York. She is a double-decker and has a registered tonnage of 977. She was built in Maine and hails from Arendal, Norway. Her crew were all Norwegians.

THE LABOR WORLD.

CALIFORNIA is next on the list to get a Bureau of Statistics.

IN China workingmen strike every time they make a request.

CONCERTS for working people are being held in Chicago with great success.

THERE are 400 Socialist Leagues in Denmark with a membership of about 32,000.

MACHINERY is producing ninety per cent. of the manufacturing labor of the country.

GOVERNMENT statistics place the average income of American farmers at eighty-two cents a day.

THE protective fund of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners amounts to $14,280.18.

THE Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen has a membership of about twenty-six thousand. It was organized in 1880.

IN India there are 139 cotton mills, with 3,400,000 spindles and 25,000 looms, employing 116,000 persons. There are also eight new mills now in course of construction.

THE striking machinists of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad have compromised on a rate of $3.40 per day at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and $3.70 per day for points west.

THE larger electric machinery builders are all enlarging their works, and have contracts sufficient on hand to keep them busy in many departments to the close of the year.

A LASTING machine that enables one operator to last 3000 pairs of shoes a week is one of the latest things in labor-saving machinery. It tackles anything from light feminine foot gear to the heaviest brogans.

ONE million and a half men work in the coal mines of the world. Of these England has 535,000; United States, 300,000; Germany, 235,000; Belgium, 100,000; Russia, 44,000. The world's miners of metal number 4,000,000.

THE Krupps have virtually consolidated with the Gryson works in Magdeburg, Germany, agreeing to pay shareholders nine per cent. for twenty-five years, with privilege to purchase the works within that time for $600,000, and after for $480,000 at the dictation of the shareholders.

THE mutual benefit fund of the Association of Working Girls' Clubs of New York City is a great success. Any club member may join by paying an initiation fee of fifty cents and the payment of fifteen cents a month will entitle her to $3 a week in case of illness. If she pays twenty-five cents a month she will be entitled to $5 a week, or she may pay forty cents and have $8. Anyone who remains a member for five years without drawing any sick benefit has all the money she has paid in weekly dues refunded.

TWO BOYS LYNCHED.

Five Others Who Confessed to Arson Had a Narrow Escape.

Two colored boys—Frank Harrell and Cornelius Felder—who confessed to having robbed and burned Lee Robinson's store at Dickey, Amite County, Miss., a few nights ago were hanged by a mob of angry citizens a few hundred yards from where the crime was committed.

The confession of the boys implicated five other colored men, who were promptly arrested and would have been hanged also if they had not been rescued by a sheriff's posse and carried to the County Jail at Liberty.

COMMISSIONER EVANS, representing Queen Lilinokalani, in an interview says the chief objection to an annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States is the population of 20,000 Chinese coolies.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON

Subject: "The Coliseum of Rome."

TEXT: *"I am ready to preach the gospel to you that are at Rome also."*—Romans i, 15.

Rome! What a city it was when Paul visited it! What a city it is now! Rome! The place where Virgil sang and Horace satirized, and Terence laughed and Catiline conspired, and Ovid dramatized and Nero fiddled, and Vespasian prosecuted and Sulla legislated, and Cicero thundered, and Aurelius and Decius and Caligula and Julian and Hadriad and Constantine and Augustus reigned, and Paul the Apostle preached the gospel.

I am not much of a draftsman, but I have in my memorandum book a sketch which I made in the winter of 1889, when I went out to the gate through which Paul entered Rome and walked up the very street he walked up to see somewhat how the city must have looked to him as he came in on the gospel errand proposed in the text. Palaces on either side of the street through which the little missionary advanced. Piled up wickedness. Entbroned accursedness. Templed cruelties. Altars to sham deities. Glorified delusions. Pillared, arched, domed, turreted abominations. Wickedness of all sorts at a high premium and righteousness 99¾ per cent. off. And now he passes by the foundations of a building which is to be almost unparalleled for vastness. You can see by the walls which have begun to rise, that here is to be something enough stupendous to astound the centuries. Aye, it is the Coliseum started.

Of the theatre at Ephesus where Paul fought with wild beasts, the temple of Diana, of the Parthenon, of Pharaoh's palace at Memphis and of other great buildings, the ruins of which I have seen, it has been my privilege to address you, but a member of my family asked me recently why I had not spoken to you of the Coliseum at Rome, since its moral and religious lessons are so impressive.

Perhaps while in Rome the law of contrast wrought upon me. I had visited the Mamertine dungeon where Paul was incarcerated. I had measured the opening at the top of the dungeon through which Paul had been let down, and it was twenty-three inches by twenty-six. The ceiling at its highest point was seven feet from the floor, but at the sides of the room the ceiling was five feet seven inches. The room at the widest was fifteen feet. There was a seat of rock 2½ feet high. There was a shelf four feet high. The only furniture was a spider's web suspended from the roof, which I saw by the torchlight I carried. There was the subterraneous passage from the dungeon to the Roman forum, so that the prisoner could be taken directly from prison to trial.

The dungeon was built out of volcanic stone from the Albano Mountains. Oh, it was a dismal and terrific place. You never saw coal hole so dark or so forbidden. The place was to me a nervous shock, for I remember that was the best thing that the world would afford the most illustrious being, except one, that I ever saw, and that from that place Paul went out to die. From that spot I visited the Coliseum—one of the most astounding miracles of architecture that the world ever saw. Indeed, I saw it morning, noon and night, for it threw a spell on me from which I could not break away.

Although now a vast ruin, the Coliseum is so well preserved that we can stand in the center and recall all that it once was. It is in shape ellipsoidal, oval, oblong. It is at its greatest length 612 feet. After it had furnished seats for 87,000 people it had room for 15,000 more to stand, so that 100,000 people could sit and stand transfixed by its scenes of courage and martyrdom and brutality and horror.

Instead of our modern tickets of admission, they entered by ivory check, and a check dug up near Rome within a few years was marked "Section 6, Lowest Tier, Seat No. 18." You understand that the building was not constructed for an audience to be addressed by human voice, although I tested it with some friends and could be heard across it, but it was made only for seeing and was circular, and at any point allowed full view of the spectacle.

The arena in the centre in olden times was strewn with pounded stone or sand, so as not to be too slippery with human blood, for if it were too slippery it would spoil the fun. The sand flashed here and there with sparkles of silver and gold, and Nero added cinnabar and Caligula added chrysocolla. The sides of the arena were composed of smooth marble eleven feet high, so that the wild beasts of the arena could not climb up into the audience. On the top of these sides of smooth marble was a metal railing, having wooden rollers, which easily revolved, so that if a panther should leap high enough to scale the wall and with his paw touch any one of those rollers it would revolve and drop him back again into the arena.

Back of this marble wall surrounding the arena was a level platform of stone, adorned with statues of gods and godesses and the artistic effigies of monarchs and conquerers. Here were movable seats for the emperor and the imperial swine and swinesses with which he surrounded himself. Before the place where the emperor sat the gladiators would walk immediately after entering the arena, crying. "Hail, Cæsar! Those about to die salute thee."

The different ranks of spectators were divided by partitions studded with mosaics of emerald and beryl and ruby and diamond. Great masts of wood arose from all sides of the building, from which festoons of flowers were suspended, crossing the building, or in time of rain awnings of silk were suspended, the Collseum having no roof. The outside wall was incrusted with marble and had four ranges, and the three lower ranges had 80 columns each and arches after arches, and on each arch an exquisite statue of a god or a hero.

Into 180 feet of altitude soared the Coliseum. It glittered and flashed and shone with whole sunrises and sunsets of dazzlement. After the audience had assembled aromatic liquids oozed from tubes distilled from pipes and rained gently on the multitudes and filled the air with odors of hyacinth and heliotrope and frankincense and balsam and myrrh and saffron, so that Lucan, the poet, says of it:

> At once ten thousand saffron currents flow
> And rain their odors on the crowd below.

But where was the sport to come from? Well, I went into the cellars opening off from the arena, and I saw the place where they kept the hyenas and lions and panthers and wild boars and beastly violences of all sorts without food or water until made fierce enough for the arena, and I saw the underground rooms where the gladiators were accustomed to wait until the clapping of the people outside demanded that they come forth armed—to murder or be murdered. All the arrangements were complete, as enough of the cellars and galleries still remain to indicate. What fun they must have had turning lions without food or drink upon an unarmed disciple of Jesus Christ!

At the dedication of this Coliseum 9000 wild beasts and 10,000 immortal men were slain, so that blood of men and beast was not a brook, but a river; not a pool, but a lake. Having been in that way dedicated, be not surprised when I tell you that Emperor Probus on one occasion threw into that arena of the Coliseum 1000 stags, 1000 boars and 1000 ostriches. What fun it must have been—the sound of trumpets, the roar of wild beasts and the groans of dying men while in the gallery the wives and children of those down under the lion's paw wrung their hands and shrieked out in widowhood and orphanage, while 100,000 people clapped their hands, and there was a "Ha! ha!" wide as Rome and deep as perdition!

The corpses of that arena were put on a cart or dragged by a hook out through what was called the Gate of Death. What an excitement it must have been when two combatants entered the arena, the one with sword and shield and the other with net and spear. The swordsman strikes at the man with the net and shear. He dodges the sword and then flings the net over the head of the swordsman and jerks him to the floor of the arena, and the man who flung the net puts his foot on the neck of the fallen swordsman, and spear in hand looks up to the galleries, as much as to say, "Shall I let him up, or shall I plunge this spear into his body until he is dead?"

The audience had two signs, either of which they might give. If they waved their flags, it meant spare the fallen contestant. If they turned their thumbs down, it meant slay him. Occasionally the audience would wave their flags, and the fallen would be let up, but that was too tame sport for most occasions, and generally the thumbs from the galleries were turned down, and with that sign would be heard the accompanying shout of "Kill! Kill! Kill! Kill!"

Yet it was far from being a monotone of sport, for there was a change of programme in that wondrous Coliseum. Under a strange and powerful machinery, beyond anything of modern invention, the floor of the arena would begin to rock and roll and then give away, and there would appear a lake of bright water, and on its banks trees would spring up rustling with foliage, and tigers appeared among the jungles, and armed men would come forth, and there would be a tiger hunt. Then on the lake in the Coliseum armed ships would float, and there would be a sea fight. What fun! What lots of fun! When pestilence came, in order to appease the gods, in this Coliseum a sacrifice would be made, and the people would throng that great amphitheatre, shouting, "The Christians to the wild beasts!" and there would be a crackling of human bones in the jaws of leonine ferocity.

But all this was to be stopped. By the outraged sense of public decency? No. There is only one thing that has ever stopped cruelty and sin, and that is Christianity, and it was Christianity, whether you like its form or not, that stopped this massacre of centuries. One day while in the Coliseum a Roman victory was being celebrated, and 100,000 enraptured spectators were looking down upon two gladiators in the arena stabbing and slicing each other to death, an Asiatic monk of the name of Telemachus was so overcome by the cruelty that he leaped from the gallery into the arena and ran in between the two swordsmen and pushed first one back and then the other back and broke up the contest.

Of course the audience was affronted at having their sport stopped, and they hurled stones at the head of Telemachus until he fell dead in the arena. But when the day was passed, and the passions of the people had cooled off, they deplored the martyrdom of the brave and Christian Telemachus, and as a result of the overdone cruelty the human sacrifices of the Coliseum were forever abolished.

What a good thing, say you, that such cruelties have ceased. My friends, the same spirit of ruinous amusements and of moral sacrifice is abroad in the world to-day, although it takes other shapes. Last summer in our southwest there occurred a scene of pugilism on which all Christendom looked down, for I saw the papers on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean giving whole columns of it. Will some one tell me in what respect that brutality of last summer was superior to the brutality of a Roman Coliseum? In some respects it was worse by so much as the Nineteenth Century pretends to be more merciful and more decent than the Fifth Century.

That pugilism is winning admiration in this country is positively proved by the fact that years ago such collision was reported in a half dozen lines of newspaper, if reported at all, and now it takes the whole side of a newspaper to tell what transpired between the first blood drawn by one loafer and the throwing up of the sponge by the other loafer, and it is not the newspaper's fault, for the newspapers give only what the people want, and when newspapers put carrion on your table it is because you prefer carrion.

The same spirit of brutality is seen to-day in many an ecclesiastical court when a minister is put on trial. Look at the countenances of the prosecuting ministers, and not in all cases, but in many cases, you will find nothing but diabolism inspires them. They let out on one poor minister who cannot defend himself the lion of ecclesiasticism and the tiger of bigotry, and the wild boar of jealousy, and if they can get the offending minister flat on his back some one puts his feet on the neck of the overthrown gospelizer and looks up, spear in hand, to see whether the galleries and ecclesiastics would have him let up or slain. And, lo! many of the thumbs are down.

In the worldly realms look at the brutalities of the presidential election eight years ago. Read the biographies of Daniel Webster and Alexander H. Stephens and Horace Greeley and Charles Sumner and Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar and James G. Blaine, and if the story of defamation and calumny and scandalization and diatribe and scurrility and lampoon and billingsgate and damnable perfidy be accurately recorded, tell me in what respects our political arena and the howling and blaspheming galleries that again and again look down upon it are better than the Roman Coliseum.

When I read a few days ago that the Supreme Court of the United States had appropriately adjourned to pay honors to the two last distinguished men mentioned, and American journalism North, South, East and West went into lamentations over their departure and said all complimentary things in regard to them, I asked: "When did the Nation lie about these men? Was it when during their life it gave them malediction or now since their death when bestowing upon them beatification?"

The same spirit of cruelty that you deplore in the Roman Coliseum is seen in the sharp appetite the world seems to have for the downfall of good men, and in the divorce of those whose marital life was thought accordant, and in the absconding of a bank cashier. Oh, my friends, the world wants more of the spirit of "Let him up" and less of the spirit of "Thumbs down!" There are hundreds of men in the prisons of America who ought to be discharged, because they were the victims of circumstances or have suffered enough.

There are in all professions and occupations men who are domineered over by others, and whose life is a struggle with monstrous opposition, and circumstances have their heel upon the throbbing and broken hearts. For God's sake, let them up! Away with the spirit of "Thumbs down!" What the world wants is 1000 men like Telemachus to leap out of the gallery into the arena, whether he be a Roman Catholic monk, or a Methodist steward, or Presbyterian elder, and go in between the contestants. "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God!"

One-half of the world is down and the other half is up, and the half that is up has its heel on the naif that is down. If you, as a boss workman, or as a contractor, or as a Bishop, or as a State or National official, or as a potent factor in social life, or in any way are oppressing any one, know that the same devil that possessed the Roman Coliseum oppresses you. The Diocletians are not all dead. The cellars leading into the arena of life's struggle are not all emptied of their tigers. The vivisection by young doctors of dogs and cats and birds most of the time adds nothing to human discovery, but is only a continuation of Vaspasian's Coliseum.

The cruelties of the world generally begin in nurseries, and in home circles, and in day schools. The child that transfixes a fly with a pin, or the low feeling that sets two dogs into combat, or that bullies a weak or crippled playmate, or the indifference that starves a canary bird, needs only to be developed in order to make a first class Nero or a full armed Apollyon. It would be a good sentence to be written on the top line of a child's book, and a fit iascription to be embroidered in the arm chair of the sitting room, and an appropriate motto for judge and jury and district attorney and sheriff to look at in the court house, "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy!"

And so the ruins of that Coliseum preach to me. Indeed the most impressive things on earth are ruins. The four greatest structures ever built are in ruins. The Parthenon in ruins, the temple of Diana in ruins, the temple of Jerusalem in ruins, the Coliseum in ruins. Indeed the earth itself will yet be a pile of ruins, the mountains in ruins, the seas in ruins, the cities in ruins, the hemispheres in ruins. Yea, further than that, all up and down the heavens are worlds burned up, worlds wrecked, worlds extinct, worlds abandoned. Worlds on worlds in ruins!

But I am glad to say it is the same old heaven, and in all that world there is not one ruin and never will be a ruin. Not one of the pearly gates will ever become unhinged. Not one of the amethystine towers will ever fall. Not one of the mansions will ever decay. Not one of the chariots will ever be unwheeled. Not one of the thrones will ever rock down. Oh, make sure of heaven, for it is an everlasting heaven. Through Christ the Lord get ready for residence in the eternal palaces.

The last evening before leaving Rome for Brindisi and Athens and Egypt and Palestine I went alone to the Coliseum. There was not a living soul in all the immense area. Even those accustomed to sell curios at the four entrances of the building had gone away. The place was so overwhelmingly silent I could hear my own heart beat with the emotions aroused by the place and hour. I paced the arena. I walked down into the dens where the hyenas were once kept. I ascended to the place where the emperor used to sit. I climbed up on the galleries from which the mighty throngs of people had gazed in enchantment.

To break the silence I shouted, and that seemed to awaken the echoes, echo upon echo. And those awakened echoes seemed to address me, saying: "Men die, but their work lives on. Gaudentius, the architect who planned this structure; the 60,000 enslaved Jews brought by Titus from Jerusalem, and who toiled on these walls, the gladiators who fought in this arena, the emperors and empresses who had place on yonder platform, the millions who during centuries sat and rose in these galleries, have passed away, but enough of the Coliseum stands to tell the story of cruelty and pomp and power—500 years of bloodshed."

Then, as I stood there, there came to me another burst of echoes, which seemed throbbing with the prayers and songs and groans of Christians who had expired in that arena, and they seemed to say, "How much it cost to serve God in ages past, and how thankful modern centuries ought to be that the persecution which reddened the sands of this amphitheater have been abolished."

And then I questioned the echoes, saying, "Where is Emperor Titus, who sat here?" The answer came, "Gone to judgment." "Where is Emperor Trajan, who sat here?" "Gone to judgment." "Where is Maximinus, who sat here?" "Gone to judgment." "Where are all the multitudes who clapped and shouted and waved flags to let the vanquished up, or to have them slain put thumbs down?" The echoes answered, "Gone to judgment." I inquired, "All?" And they answered "All."

And I looked up to the sky above the ruins, and it was full of clouds scurrying swiftly past, and those clouds seemed as though they had faces, and some of the faces smiled and some of them frowned, and they seemed to have wings, and some of the wings were moongilt and others thunder charged, and the voice overpowered the echoes beneath. "Behold He cometh with clouds, and every eye shall see Him."

And as I stood looking up along the walls of the Coliseum they rose higher and higher, higher and higher, until the amphitheatre seemed to be filled with all the Nations of the past, and all the Nations of the present, and all the Nations of the future, those who went down under the paws of wild beasts, and those who sat waving flags to let up the conquered, and those who held thumbs down to command their assassination, and small and great, and emperor and slave, and pastor and people, and righteous and wicked, the amphitheatre seeming to rise to indefinite heights on all sides of me, and in the center of that amphitheatre, instead of the arena of combatants, a great throne stood, rising higher and higher, higher and higher, and on it sat the Christ for whom the martyrs died and against whom the Diocletians plotted their persecutions, and waving one hand toward the piled up splendors to the right of Him He cried, "Come, ye blessed," and waving the other hand toward the piled up glooms on the left of Him He cried, "Depart, ye cursed."

And so the Coliseum of Rome that evening of 1889 seemed enlarged into the amphitheater of the last judgment, and I passed from under the arch of that mighty structure, mighty even in its ruins, praying to Almighty God, through Jesus Christ, for mercy in that day for which all other days were made, and that as I expected mercy from God I might exercise mercy toward others and have more and more of the spirit "Let him up" and less of the spirit of "Thumbs down!"

We may not all be able to do a sum in higher mathematics, but there is a sum in the first role of gospel arithmetic which we all may do. It is a sum in simple addition; "Add to your faith virtue, and to virtue knowledge, and to knowledge temperance, and to temperance patience, and to patience godliness, and to godliness brotherly kindness, and to brotherly kindness charity."

REPRESENTATIVE BOYER has introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature a bill appropriating $30,000 for the purchase of the land at Valley Forge as a public park. The act provides that the improvement, preservation, policing and maintenance of the park shall be in the hands of ten commissioners to be appointed by the Governor, for a term of five years.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Astronomers claim that there are 17,500,000 comets in the solar system.

Fear, anger, revenge, grief, love, hope, joy, friendship, may all affect physical condition.

The continuance of cholera in Hamburg, Germany, is caused by the polluted water supply.

Purely hygienic methods are still the only safe ones for overcoming the torments of night passed wide awake.

Typhus fever is also known as jail, hospital, spotted and camp fever, and is a near relative to typhoid and emigrant fever.

A French naturalist has stated that an insect which attacks hop vines can pproduce 6,000,000,000 young ones during the month or six weeks of its existence.

In the Kansas State Building at the World's Fair, one of the largest and most complete collections of the mammals of North America in this country will be exhibited.

To reach the nearest fixed star one must travel 33,000,000,000 of kilometres, and if the velocity were that of a cannon ball, it would 5,000,000 years to travel the distance.

P. de Puyt strongly urges the use of ozonized air, not only as a destroyer of germs in hospitals, lazarettos, schools and public apartments, but also as a preventive in the case of threatened epidemics.

In a warped board the convex side of the curve is always toward the heart of the tree. The warping is due to unequal shrinkage, and it is easily understood therefore why the middle plank is less subject to this trouble than cuts from the other parts of the log.

To be told that we are separated from the molten liquid with which the earth is filled by a crust only eighteen miles in thickness is at first thought a little alarming. That, however, in the view to which Alfred Russell Wallace lends the weight of his authority in the Fortnightly Review.

A scientific paper says "it is quite within the bounds of possibility to convert an old linen shirt into sugar and alcohol." This is a very simple chemical operation. Linen is composed chiefly of cellucose, and when immessed in sulphuric acid it is resolved into glucose. From this alcohol may be obtained by fermentation.

Japanese Ideas About Flowers.

The arrangement of flowers is with the Japanese a serious and important matter, by no means to be attempted thoughtlessly or aimlessly. They even invoke the aid of Confucianism itself, and proceed upon a philosophical plan, observing the active and passive principles in nature, and following implicitly certain traditional rules handed down in the various flower-schools since the time of Senno-Rikyn in the sixteenth century. The Japanese abhor parallelism, and detest and avoid anything that approaches tame, duplicated symmetry; what they strive for is harmonious balance and beauty of line,, achieved by studious irregularity.

A curious fact illustrative of the deep thought given to this subject by the Japanese, and the sentiment involved in it, is that consummate flower artists see sex in flowers and plants, aside from botanical structure. To them the front of leaves is male, the back female; buds and blossom, about to fall, are feminine, full blooms are masculine. Color, also, is symbolic of this principle of sex; red, purple, pink, and variegated colors being considered masculine, and blue, white, and yellow, feminine.—[Demorest's Family Magazine.

The Chrysanthemum as a Vegetable.

The chrysanthemum is falling. From the great glass flower-bowl into the salad dish it has found its way, and even into the vegetable pot. The Japanese chrysanthemum salad is quite popular among Parsian epicures and the flower is boiled and eaten hot. The blossom is also mixed with truffles and cloves, steamed and flavored strongly with pepper.

The Hawaiian Islands shipped 117,000 bunches of bananas, 100,000 pounds of wool and 5,000,000 pounds of rice to San Francisco last year.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

CRADLE SONG.

Hushaby! the end of the day
Drops into dark, and the roses turn gray;
Bird songs are silent, and footsteps are few,
Night falls so softly for me and for you:
Sleep!

Hushaby! the lily buds white
Shut up their secrets in shadows of night;
Down in the meadow the flow'rs blue and red,
Silent together, sweet head laid to head,
Sleep!

Hushaby! the brook as it goes
Whispering a story that nobody knows;
Out of the moonlight the angels let fall
Beautiful dreamlets for little ones all—
Sleep!

—[Wide Awake

DOLL HOUSES YEARS AGO.

Would you have supposed there were dolls' houses 200 years ago? There were, indeed, and much further back than that even. Very elaborate ones they were, too, and wonderfully furnished. In the seventeenth century Nuremberg and Augsberg—do you know where these cities are?—were famous for the production of costly toy houses, which contained on the different floors miniature imitations of all the rooms in a dwelling, from the basement to the roof, including cellar.—[St. Louis Star-Sayings.

THE CAT AND THE LOOKING GLASS.

Many years ago at a certain farmhouse the household cat was observed to enter a bedroom in course of spring cleaning. The looking glass being on the floor, the cat on entering was confronted with its own reflection and naturally concluded that he saw brfore him another cat. A fierce growl was the result, followed by a rush at the mirror, and then meeting an obstacle to his vengeance, a fruitless cut round to the rear. This was more than once repeated with, of course, equal lack of success. Finally the cat was seen to walk deliberately up to the looking glass, keeping its eye on the image, and then, when near enough to the edge to feel carefully with one paw behind for the supposed intruder, while with its head twisted around to the front, it assured itself that the other had not escaped. The result fully satisfied that he had been deceived, and never after would he condescend to notice a cat in a looking glass.—[New York Advertiser.

"PIN-MONEY."

"Here is your pin-money, Maud, said Uncle Hugh, as he handed his niece a bright silver dollar.

"Thank you, uncle; I was just wishing for some spare change," and Maud's eyes fairly beamed as she took the offered money.

"Uncle Hugh, when you give me money to spend just as I please, why do you always call it 'pin-money?'" Maud asked.

"Well my dear, I will tell you the origin of the term 'pin-money.' Pins were introduced into England by Catherine, the first wife of Henry VIII. They were not, however, the well-known small-pointed instruments such as we use, but were made of gold, silver, ivory and brass, many of them weighing as much as six or eight ounces. Such pins as those were worn in the hair and used on different parts of the clothing to fasten folds or drapery, and were quite ornamental. Thus, you see, the first pins were much more useful to ladies than gentlemen. The Spanish manufacturers were permitted to sell their pins only during the Christmas holidays, and in that way gentlemen began to give the ladies of their respective families money at Christmas-time with which to buy pins. At first they were very expensive, costing as much as we now have to pay for a valuable piece of jewelry. However, after pins had become common and cheap, gentlemen continued the practice of giving their wives, daughters and sisters money to buy pins; in that way the term 'pin-money' originated, and and it is now applied to an allowance made to a lady to buy any small articles she may need or desire."

"I am glad you told me all about it, uncle," said Maud; "and I thank you very much."—[Harper's Young People.

Fresh milk, applied every week with a cloth to boots and shoes, has a freshening and preservative effect upon the leather.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

Mrs. Elisha Fields, jr., of Tyrone, visited in town over Sunday.

Miss Kate Weams spent last Thursday with friends in Huntingdon.

James McConahy, a prosperous mechanic of Tyrone, was a visitor on Friday.

Chas. Stratford, jr., returned from a business trip to Baltimore on Friday last.

Miss Silva Clayton, of Tipton, was the guest of Miss Retta Schmittle over Sunday.

J. Fred Stratford, of Altoona, greeted his many friends in this place on Monday last.

G. W. Deen and Wm. DeFrehn, sr., are on the sick list at their homes in this place.

E. K. Rodgers is suffering severely from a fall received several days ago on our icy pavements.

The annual election for borough officers for the ensuing year will take place on next Tuesday, the 21st inst.

Miss Bessie Stratford returned home on Friday last after spending seven or eight weeks with friends in Bellwood.

DeForest Harrison, who is located at Sharpsburg, Pa., after spending several weeks with parents and friends in this place, left for his adopted home last week.

Monday was a day of snow and glee to the small boy, who may now resume the usual winter vocation, that of converting our walks into toboggan slides, to the disgust of those who must use them.

The body of Mrs. William Morgan, of Mapleton, who died on Thursday night last, was brought to this place on Harrisburg accommodation Sunday last and interred in the Odd Fellows' cemetery, of this place.

The late snows and rains have so swollen the river as to start the ice. On Friday last the trestles under the bridge at this place were swept away. While no immediate danger is apprehended, one train only is to cross the bridge at a time under perfect control.

TROUGH CREEK.

Mrs. E. Chilcote is laid up with neuralgia in the back.

Mrs. David and Mrs. Bumgardner are improving slowly.

At present the prospect for another spell of sledding is quite favorable.

A large per centage of folks are having mumps. It seems astonishing how many people miss the contagious disease so long.

There is too much ice on the mountain road for safe wagoning unless the driver is extremely careful. Charles David's wagon went off the road on Saturday with a load of ties, taking the two horses with it. How the team escaped death seems the next thing to a miracle. The road in the Montgomery hollow is not safe for either wagon or horses to pass over. If the incoming supervisor does not have it in a safer shape for another winter he will get into trouble. I have it from those who can be depended upon that such roads will not be tolerated, so take timely warning, whoever you may be.

Union township has had two serious financial misfortunes within the recollection of the writer—one during the war and another more recently—both on account of the incompetency of the secretary of the school board. Each time a considerable amount of money was lost and the books were so kept that no satisfactory explanation could be gotten from them, and the tax-payers had no remedy but to reach deep into their pockets and supply what had been squandered. Will the people so soon take another risk? Friends and neighbors, look to your interests and see that there is at least one man on the board of directors who is fully competent to keep the matter in a proper shape. I have no ax to grind, friend to reward, or enemy to punish, but with the rest have a good share of the bill to foot.

MILL CREEK.

Prayer meeting in the Lutheran church next Sunday evening.

Mrs. James Mort has been very ill the past week or two, is improving.

Harry Carothers entertained on Sunday Mr. Wagner from Michigan.

Bruce Tate is able to be out after being confined to the house with a severe attack of typhoid fever.

Miss Linnie Stonebraker returned from Trenton last week, where she had been visiting a sick friend.

There was no school in the advanced school from last Wednesday till Monday, Mr. Smith and one of his pupils, Master Roy Menold, having gone to Houtzdale to visit friends.

There is strong talk of Mill Creek being made a borough, and we believe it would be a good move, as it would give better school advantages, besides other conveniences.

Miss Alice Boring spent last week in Trough Creek with her sister, Mrs. Leonard Smith, on her way home she lost her purse containing a sum of money and some jewelry; fortunately, she found it.

Miss Lottie Spiese will teach a term of summer school in this place. Miss Spiese is well known as a successful teacher, and as there is a large number here who ought to attend school, we predict a large attendance.

Mr. Editor, we, the young people, would like to know where the correspondent of last week got his information concerning the society organized here last fall. We beg to differ with him. It is a literary society, and not a "Political Tammany."

Quite a number of Mill Creek folks went to Huntingdon on Saturday night to see Kellar, the great magician. All were astonished and pleased at his tricks of magic art. The writer saw them, and like all the rest who were there, came away just as wise as when they went.

SALTILLO.

Saltillo's hotel is being liberally patronized, and well it may be. It is making a good reputation as a well-kept hostelry.

Sigel Ashman, one of Clay township's most prosperous farmers, returned home last Wednesday from a week's sojourn in the Quaker city.

John Jamison, mine host of the La Palace hotel, has been suffering some pain and considerable inconvenience for some time past with heart trouble.

K. L. Greene, an aged and highly esteemed resident of Saltillo, fell last Wednesday on the ice near R. W. Hudson's store and sustained severe bruises.

B. W. Beck, agent of the East Broad Top railroad at Saltillo, has been off duty for several weeks on account of illness. We are glad to note that he is again able to be about.

There is some talk of the Methodist Protestant congregation at this point being dissolved. It is not as large as it was in former years and the move of the present members to unite with one of the other churches is considered a wise step.

"Who will be our future postmaster or postmistress?" continues to be a leading question for discussion. To a man up a tree it appears that Uncle Sam's business at this point would not suffer by the appointment of any one of the five applicants.

The meeting which had been in progress in the M. E. church for six weeks closed last Wednesday evening. There were 63 conversions during the meeting and at the time of closing six penitents were at the altar. A great work has been done here and we hope all may prove faithful to their profession.

CALVIN.

Gideon Richey was a visitor to Everett last week.

The meeting in the M. E. church is still in progress.

Clell Baker and wife were visitors here over Sunday.

Watson Harbaugh fell on the ice and was injured internally.

Miss Daisy Taylor, of Todd, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jas. Pincher.

Miss Nora Roland came from Huntingdon on Saturday to attend the reopening.

Quite a number of accidents have happened within a few days, owing to the icy condition of the roads.

Adam Dell has made 3000 railroad ties since the first of last April. Jos. Bowman comes next with 2800.

There is some talk of a new post office building. I am not sure that the U. S. Government will build it or not.

Everybody that has never had the mumps in this vicinity is on the alert, as they are spreading with wonderful rapidity.

Charles David's team and wagon, loaded with ties, fell over the side of the road on the mountain. One horse is so seriously hurt that its recovery is doubtful.

According to announcement the U. B. church was reopened on Sunday the 12th. Rev. Hummel, of Orbisonia, preached from the 23d Psalm. The debt was all cleared up.

CASSVILLE.

Mrs. A. J. Henderson is a victim of grippe.

A protracted service was commenced in the M. E. church on Sunday evening.

Dr. Heaton, of Entriken, has some patients in this place and is here quite often.

A. C. Hall, of this place, has sold his property and will move to Roaring Springs about April 1st.

Word has been received here that Mrs. James Henderson, who is in Philadelphia, had fallen down a flight of steps and was very seriously hurt.

If Congress spends $50,000 in getting out eulogies of its dead members why should they squirm at paying a Union soldier a pittance of six dollars per month which would only amount to $1,800 in twenty-five years.

The editor of the *Local News* pays the women's board of managers a well deserved compliment in saying "they have set an example of promptness and economy to both men and women." The Woman's building was the first one under roof.

HARE'S VALLEY.

Hudson & Kimmel's saw mill in Hooper's Gap, having been repaired, is ready to resume sawing.

Our teamsters have found the roads very icy, but the makers have taken advantage of the ice to haul in timber.

Wesley Hanawalt, who has been employed at Huntingdon and other places for some time past, is home on account of bad weather.

The worthy master of Pomona Grange, E. H. Heeter, made a flying trip through our valley last Thursday to inform us that the Pomona meeting was changed from 21st and 22d inst. to 23d and 24th inst. Public meeting Thursday evening at 7.30 o'clock. J. T. Ailman, state lecturer, will discuss "The Farmer's Share of the Nation's Wealth." The public meeting will be in Cornelius' chapel. Programme for Friday sessions is as follows: 9:30 o'clock A. M., private session of Pomona Grange; 1 o'clock P. M., dedication of new hall; 7.30 o'clock P. M., Fifth degree meeting.

The fourth month of the Latta Grove school closed February 7th. Twenty-six pupils were enrolled and the average attendance was 21; Per cent. of attendance 85; Visitors 11. The following pupils missed no time: Jennie Dell, Emma Dell, Rhoda Smith, Esco Walker, Ora Querry, Miles Taylor. There are 13 members in the 5th grade spelling class. To these 1675 words were pronounced during the month and the following pupils none: Miles Monihen, Miles Taylor, Ira Querry, Oscar Querry, Jesse Stever, Robert Smith, Samuel Querry, Jessie Dell, Emma Dell, Rhoda Monihen, Clara Dell, Clara Taylor.

Reduced Rates to Washington on account of the Inauguration via Penna. Railroad.

For the benefit of those who desire to attend the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of President-elect Cleveland, the Pennsylvania railroad company will sell excursion tickets to Washington March 2d, 3d and 4th, valid to return until March 7th, 1893. The excursion rate will be $10 from all points on the main line between Pittsburg and Bellwood, and all stations on the West Penn, Monongahela and Southwest Penn Divisions, including Connellsville and Uniontown. From stations east of Bellwood a rate of *two cents* per mile will apply.

The inauguration promises to be a most interesting event, and will undoubtedly attract a large number of people from every section of the country.

The magnificent facilities of the Pennsylvania railroad make this line the favorite route to the national capital on all occasions.

—How often we hear middle-aged people say regarding that reliable old cough remedy, N. H. Downs' Elixir: "Why, my mother gave it to me when I was a child, and I use it in my family; it always cures." It is always guaranteed to cure or money refunded. For sale by T. M. Logan.

STARTLING - SALE!

THOS. S. JOHNSTON'S

FAMOUS CLEARANCE SALE

Will Commence Friday, Feb. 10th, and continue 10 days only.

IT WILL BE A GRAND SUCCESS.

No Sham, No Misrepresentation. We will have what we advertise. We expect a crowd. We will have it.

We will not give goods away, but will sell them to you at prices that will surprise and please you all. We will not advertise "GREAT SPECIAL BARGAINS" and when you come for them say, "WE ARE JUST OUT."

My Patrons shall not be Disappointed.

Notice a few of the many Bargains.

Fine unbleached muslin, yard wide, 20 yards for
Heavy unbleached Muslin, yard wide, 15 yards for
Standard bleached Muslin, yard wide, 15 yards for
Fine bleached Muslin, yard wide, 12 yards for
$1.00.
500 pieces Navy Blue Calico at 6c per yard.
500 pieces Standard Colored Calicos at 6c per yard.
500 pieces Best Light Calicos at 6c per yard.
One Lot Ladies' Corsets reduced from $1 and $1.25 to 69c.
" " " " 75c to 47c.
" " " to 23c.
Apron Ginghams at 5 and 6c per yard.

Lot Ladies' Fine Dongola Button Dress Shoes, $1.25.

Lot Ladies' Heavy Oil Grain Shoes at $1.25.

Great bargains in Ladies' Dress Shoes at $2, $2.50 and $3.00.
One lot Men's Dress Shoes, lace or congress, at $1.25 per pair.
" " Heavy Working Shoes at $1 per pair.
5,000 yards Crash, 6 yards for 25c.
2,900 yards Linen Crash, 3 yards for 25c.

DRESS GOODS.

For want of space we will not try to tell you of the wondersul Bargains in this department, but will ask you to kindly visit this department and if you do not find Dress Goods at prices lower than ever before we are mistaken.

REMNANT COUNTER.

Just a word is sufficient. The grand success of this counter in my former clearance sales speaks for itself. Do not miss it.

Table Linens.

Bleached and Red Table Linens from 23c to $1 per yard.

White Goods and Scrims.

We have just opened an immense stock of White Goods and Scrims at Rock Bottom prices.

IMPORTANT.

We had a very successful year in the sale of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Underwear, Blankets, Shawls and Ladies' and Children's Cloaks, but what we have left we will make go at prices so low that you cannot help but grasp this golden opportunity and secure what you may need at amazingly low prices. This will be your last chance to secure new styles in Ladies' and Children's Cloaks at your own price.

BEAR IN MIND,

The important features of this great and famous sale will be that you shall be waited on promptly, receive the full value for your money and not be disappointed. We will not advertise one thing and give you another.

What is to Your Benefit is to our Success.

DO NOT FORGET THE DATE,

TEN DAYS,

Commencing Friday, Feb 10, 1893.

THOS. S. JOHNSTON,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Feb. 15, 1893.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Lent begins to-day.

—Did you get a valentine?

—Blank leases for sale at this office.

—W. H. McNerlin, of Tyrone, spent Sunday in Mapleton.

—James D. Sloan is doing duty at court this week as a juryman.

—E. O. Heck, director of the poor was in town last Friday on business.

—Mrs. John Crone fell last Friday morning and broke one of her arms just above the wrist joint.

—The teachers of this borough are arranging for a local institute to be held Saturday, February 25th.

—Jacob H. Miller and wife, of Altoona spent last week among friends and relatives in this vicinity.

—F. A. Harris, of Tyrone, has been elected Grand Chief of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, of Pennsylvania.

—Costiveness can be permanently cured by the use of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—FOR SALE.—Hemlock lumber, 2x3, 2x5, 6x8, and inch boards, in large or small quantities. H. H. SWOPE.

—Rev. A. W. Maxwell will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday morning, at which time sacramental services will be held.

—Snow to the depth of about eight inches fell on Monday. This is is more than had fallen altogether this winter prior to that time.

—Men's felt boots with buckle rubbers for only $2.10 at George W. Yocum's Huntingdon. Reliable goods at reasonable prices.

—The semi-annual district convention of the P. O. S. of A. of this county will be held at Pennsylvania Furnace Wednesday of next week.

—Every mother should have Arnica & Oil Liniment always in the house in case of accident from burns, scalds or bruises. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—MUSICAL COLLEGE.—The Spring Term opens May 1st, in Vocal and Instrumental Music. For catalogues address Henry B. Moyer, Freeburg, Pa.

—Newton Truax, of Brisbin, spent two or three days of the past week among friends and relatives in Mapleton.

—Court is in session this week but Associate Judge Foreman is unable to occupy his place on the bench on account of illness. Associate Judge Watson has also been ill but is able to attend court.

—For Rent.—Intending to relinquish blacksmithing, I will rent my blacksmith shop in Mapleton and use of tools to a reliable man. For further particulars call on or address W. H. Mounts, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—For Rent—A good two horse farm with excellent orchard. Situated along Pennsylvania railroad within one-fourth mile of station and will be rented for money rent or on shares. For further particulars inquire at this office.

—The volume of business on the East Broad Top railroad is heavier at the present time than at any other period in the history of the road. The company is making additions to power and rolling stock in order to meet the demands of patrons.

—Rev. F. T. Wheeler, of Irvona, has been assisting Rev. D. H. Campbell in the protracted services in the Presbyterian church and has received many compliments for his sermons. He will preach each evening this week. Sacramental services will be held next Sunday morning.

—Rev. J. Max Lantz will preach in the M. E. church next Friday evening at 7.30 o'clock. Quarterly conference will be held immediately after the preaching services. Sacramental services will be held Sunday, February 26th, instead of 19th, as previously announced. Preaching next Sunday evening.

—The women of Pennsylvania will hold a conference in Harrisburg on Tuesday, February 28th, and formulate a plan whereby they can be entitled to suffrage. During the day the actual business will be transacted and the necessary arrangements made for action. In the evening Rev. Anna Shaw and Miss Matilda Hindman will deliver addresses. The call for the meeting is made by the Pennsylvania State Woman's Suffrage association.

—A number of citizens met last Thursday evening in John G. Gillam's store and nominated another ticket to be voted for at the approaching election. We have not at this writing been furnished a list of the nominees. The names will be printed on the official ballot and this will be designated as the Republican ticket.

—Next Tuesday will be the day for holding municipal elections. Every tax payer ought to attend this election as it is far more important, so far as immediate results are concerned than the general elections. The local officers in any community ought to be the best men in that community. Don't grumble at the result if you don't go to the polls.

—Mill Creek citizens are talking of converting that village into a borough. A public meeting was held Monday night at which the matter was discussed and a committee consisting of John S. Etnier, Thomas Gates and Benjamin Goodman, was appointed to have a survey made and to collect money with which to further the project. Should Mill Creek become a borough it would be the fifth in this county on the north side of the river. All the rest are on the south side.

—Jesse, a seven-year old son of the editor of the ITEM, had both legs seriously injured last Sunday evening. Some switch timbers had been piled along the sand siding near the ITEM office. He and an older lad walked down to them Sunday evening and the older boy climbed upon the pile and four or five of the timbers fell, striking Jesse and knocking him down. Either the corner of one of the timbers or a pointed stone was driven through the calf of his right leg close to the bone making an incision over four inches long on the one side and about an inch on the other. His left heel was also caught and is badly bruised and sprained. Strange to say no bones were broken unless they be small bones in the left foot. The boy bears his sufferings heroically, and is getting along as well as could be expected.

Mrs. Alice Morgan.

Mrs. William H. Morgan, whose illness has been noted in these columns, died at her home in this place about 9 o'clock Thursday evening, February 9th. Her illness dates back for nearly three years at which time she had a serious attack of la grippe. From the effects of this her disease became tuberculosis. The remains were taken to Mount Union for interment on Harrisburg accommodation last Sunday, Rev. M. L. Smith officiating at the services.

Mrs. Morgan was a daughter of Mr. Mrs. George W. Quarry, now of Rockhill Furnace, and was born in Henderson township, September 8, 1862. She was married to W. H. Morgan November 27, 1884. To this union one child —a son—was born May 1, 1890. Mrs. Morgan was a hard-working woman, an excellent neighbor and devout christian. For over fifteen years she was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, half her life being spent in the service of the Master. Of her it can be truthfully said, she did with her might what her hands found to do. The bereaved husband and child have the warmest sympathies of the community.

Examine Your Ticket.

Section 14 of the new ballot law provides "that a voter may designate his choice of all the candidates of a political party or group by one cross mark," etc., and in accordance with this provision there is ptinted across the top of ballots this line: "A cross (x) marked in the square at the right of the party name at the head of a column indicates a vote for the entire column." In many of the districts of this county but one ticket has been nominated and this contains the names of two inspectors. In some districts two tickets have been nominated (Mapleton borough for example) and on each two inspectors have been named. Now, the point which we want to impress upon voters is this, when the column of a ticket contains more names than an elector is entitled to vote for the above direction in regard to making is not applicable. Voters should examine their tickets carefully when handed to them by the election officers and note directions in regard to number to be voted for each office and mark accordingly, i. e. place a mark at the right of each candidate he is entitled and desires to vote for. By so doing no risk is run of having any portion of the ticket thrown out by the election officers.

A White Oak Tree 434 Years Old.

On Jan. 16th, when cutting saw logs on Thos. C. Greene's land in Hare's valley, a white oak tree 30 inches in diameter, clear of the bark, which had died 2 years ago from the effects of water settling about its roots, from a gorged rivulet near by, was cut for lath; the writer, observing that it was a very old tree, cut a block out of the stump, containing all the yearly growths from the heart to the bark, planed it smooth and counted the growths, by the aid of a magnifying glass, to the number 434, thus making the tree 434 years old when it died, and 436 years to the present time.

When this tree sprang from the acorn on the ground (not devoured by some wild beast) this unnamed country was a howling and whooping wilderness, and Columbus, who was then about 22 years of age, had doubtless never dreamed of discovering this continent.

The above described tree would have doubtless lived to be near 500 years old, had it not been for the stagnant water.

There are doubtless trees in this state which were growing before Columbus was born, and during this Columbian year we shall be pleased to hear of some such trees.

The yearly growths of a tree are an unerring register of the age of the tree. The growths in some slow growing trees are so small that it is almost impossible to count them, unless the section is cut with a long slope across the growth, and then use a magnifying glass.

S. B. G.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of Feb. 11.

Population, 389.

Last consecutive number, 1082.

There are three patients in the hospital.

New locks have been placed on the cells in Ward A.

The shirt factory shipped 287 dozen shirts this week.

Nos. 682 and 669 were returned from parole on Saturday.

Five inmates were received from Philadelphia on Saturday.

A car load of lumber was received this week for the new cell house.

Usher Logan escorted 15 visitors through the Reformatory this week.

No. 225 was discharged on expiration of maximum sentence yesterday.

The Board of Managers held their regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon.

The carpenters made some repairs on the doors in the dining room since our last issue.

Steward Lang's office has been in the hands of the painters the last few days and presents a cosy appearance.

The boys in the tailoring department are making suits for the outgoing inmates. The suits are well made in every particular; are of good material and tasteful in appearance.

C. L. Shultz, teacher in one of the schools at this institution, has resigned and will accept a position as passenger brakeman on the Western Division of the Pennsylvania railroad.

The choir boys have received new books and under the direction of Professor Beery, musical director of the Normal College, are receiving more practice than heretofore, hence we may expect still further improvement in the singing in the future.

Sale Register.

THURSDAY, February 23, 1893, W. H. Morgan will sell at his residence in Mapleton, 1 bed and bedding, set of kitchen chairs, rocker, mirror, sewing machine, dining table, No. 7 Sunshine range, heating stove, lot of rag carpet, dishes, cooking utensils, door and window screens, etc. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

TUESDAY, February 28, 1893, Philip A. Park, at his residence in Union township, one mile west of Calvin, will offer at public sale 2 head of horses, 2 milch cows, 1 bull, farm wagon, furrow plow, corn plow, cultivator, 10 tons timothy hay, fly nets, work harness, bridles, collars, and lines. Also, cooking stove, sewing machine, chairs, crocks, pans, tables, bedsteads, etc. Sale to commence at 1 oclock P. M.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, uutil now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys.—It will cure Sick Headache Indigestion, Constipation, drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Auctioneer.

Having had considerable experience as an auctioneer, I offer my services to such of the readers of the ITEM who contemplate making sale of personal effects or real estate. Charges reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

GEORGE SCHMITTLE,
2-1-tf. Mount Union, Pa.

INTERESTING FIGURES.

From the Report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The annual report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs has just been issued and contains much matter of an interesting character.

Among other matters it gives a detailed history of the "depreciation lands" about 16,000 acres, north of the Ohio and west of the Allegheny river which were sold to the soldiers of the Pennsylvania line in the revolution in exchange for continental scrip. This gave the lands the name they have since borne.

Considerable space is also given to the state weather service conducted by the Franklin institute.

Tax statistics are usually elaborate and complete. Allegheny county shows a falling off 21,078 in the number of taxables as compared with 1891, but this is supposed to be due to carelessness of assessors. Philadelphia shows a marked increase. Allegheny's school appropriation will be effected by the returns.

The total value of real estate is $544,567,934, an estimated increase of $287,416,074. Several counties show a falling off.

The number of horses and mules over the age of 4 years returned for taxation is 544,910; cattle, 707,995.

The aggregate county tax assessed was $18,829,680.78. Money at interest runs up to $590,882,560.

Secretary Steward recommends the repeal of the tax on stages, omnibuses and hacks because the act in this respect is evidently ignored. The total return is only $627,179."

The state tax assessed exclusive of the state tax paid by railroad and other corporations direct into the state's treasury was $2,365,989.61. Total county debt is $63,602,502.43. Sixteen counties have no debt of any kind. They are Bradford, Centre, Erie, Franklin, Fulton, Green, Lawrence, Lehigh, Luzerne, Northumberland, Pike, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Venango, Washington and Wyoming.

In fifty-six counties $1,959,640.35 has been expended for support of the poor, being about 90 per cent. of the amount oxpended for this purpose in the common wealth.

Fifty-eight counties collected $9,898,937.76 for school purposes, exclusive of the $5,000,000 state appropriation. The total amount collected in fifty-eight counties for license was $3,533,657.26 and the approximate amount of tax collected for all purposes is placed at $47,963,361.

The Man in the Moon

Is supposed to have a special influence on the affairs of lovers, but comparatively few realize how very old the superstition is. This same man in the moon has for ages been the god of love of the Chinese, and it is believed slides down to earth on a moonbeam, ties the end of the lover's queue to the top of the fair maiden's nose by a magical knot, after which nothing can prevent the union. The marriage ceremonies of this ancient nation are very curious and these and many others are described in a very interesting article on "Curious customs of courtship and marriage," charmingly illustrated, published in "Demorest's Family Magazine" for March. A superbly illustrated paper, entitled, "In Mulberry bend and beyond," gives a very clear idea of the slums of New York; and to read the profusely illustrated article on "Japanese industries and occupations" is almost equal to a trip to Japan. If you are interested in knowing about a fashionable theatre party, a Lenton luncheon, ladies' literary clubs, a grand musicale, and other Lenten entertainments, you should read "A debutante's winter in New York;" there are a number of charming stories, good poems, Madame La Mode discourses of the latest "society fads," there are innumerable illustrations, including a water-color of "A viking ship," and all the departments are full to overflowing of good things. "Demorest's" is the ideal "family" magazine, and every number is equally interesting. Published for 20 cents a copy or $2 a year, by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 E. 14th St., New York.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell you Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with La Grippe and will use this remedy according to directions, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We mae this offer, because of the wonderful success of Dr. King's New Discovery during last season's epidemic. Have heard of no case in which it failed. Try it. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor Sons. Large size 50c. and $1.00

Special - REDUCTION Sale!

OF RUBBER BOOTS,

Beginning this day and continuing till the entire stock is closed out—at COST.

Men's, Boys', Youths', Children's', Ladies' and Misses', heavy and light weight.

We have also a full and comeplete line of

General Merchandise

at bottom figures. In fact, we have many Odds and Ends of different lines of goods that we will move at a bargain to the purchaser. All kinds of

Country Produce

takenin exchange for goods at highest market price.

Thanking one and all for past patronage, and soliciting a continuance of the same in the future, I remain,

Respectfully Yours,

A. B. Gillam.

Examine Yocum's

SCHOOL SHOES

Before Buying.

It is the Most Complete Shoe In the Market.

Geo W. Yocum,

Hazlett Block. 402 Penn St.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

B. F. GODARD,

—DEALER IN—

Stoves and Stove Repairs.

PHOSPHATE & FERTILIZERS,

Your Patronage Solicited.

Mapleton Depot, Pa.

IN THE JAWS OF A SEA.

Steamer Pomeranian Crunched Between Two Huge Waves.

Ten Persons Swept Overboard and Two Fatally Injured.

The Allan Line steamship Pomeranian, from Glasgow, via Moville, for New York, has returned to Glasgow, Scotland, in distress, after having met with one of the most distressing accidents that has occurred to a transatlantic steamer in many years—an accident that resulted in the loss of twelve lives.

The disaster occurred when the steamer was about eleven hundred and fifty miles out.

The Pomeranian encountered boisterous weather immediately after leaving port. It was thought that the wind would soon blow itself out, and with everything ship-shape no fear for the safety of the steamer was entertained. Instead of abating, however, the gale increased in severity until the day of the calamity which dawned with a frightful gale raging and a tremendously high sea running. The hatches were battened down and covered with tarpaulins, ventilators were turned to leeward and every precaution dictated by good seamanship had been taken to prevent water getting below.

Suddenly a tremendous wave reared its crest a short distance ahead of the steamer as she plunged down another wave. Before she could rise the sea came over the starboard bow and tons of green water rushed aft. Almost at the same time a falling wave astern pooped the steamer. The result almost defies description.

The deck saloon, chart house, the bridge and the boats were smashed to pieces and partly washed overboard. The deck was covered with an almost inextricable mass of wreckage and the utmost confusion reigned.

At first the full extent of the disaster was not known. The steamer began to pay off before the wind and sea, and it was at once seen that the quartermasters, Peter McLean and William Urquhart, had been carried away. Two sailors sprang to the wheel and soon put the steamer on her course.

Then it was found that Captain Dalziel, the master of the steamer, was missing. He had last been seen standing on the lee side of the steamer, aft the saloon, in conversation with a saloon passenger named John Stewart, a resident of Glasgow.

They had both been caught by the sea that came over the stern and dashed against the deck house. They were then carried with terrific force and jammed beneath the after steam winches.

Captain Dalziel's legs were broken and he sustained internal injuries. He was carefully removed to his room and everything possible was done for him, but he died the next morning. Mr. Stewart's legs were also broken and he sustained other injuries, from the effects of which he died in a few hours.

At the time of the accident the second officer, John Cook, had the watch. He was on the bridge with John Hamilton, the fourth officer. Both were carried overboard and drowned.

In the saloon deck-house when the sea broke over the steamer were James Gibson and Lilian Gibson, of Dalkeith, and Jane Caffery, of Londonderry, all first cabin passengers. They were carried over the side and not afterwards seen. David Forbes, of Dundee, a second cabin passenger, and James Pritchard and Fred Westbury, stewards, were also lost in the same manner.

Amid the howling of the wind and the hissing and the roaring of the sea, the cries of those who were carried overboard could not have been heard, even had they had time to utter them. Without a word of warning they were swept to their doom and not a person on the steamer knew what had happened to them until some little time after the accident.

With Captain Dalziel fatally injured and unconscious in his cabin the command of the steamer devolved upon the first officer. The steamer was about in mid-ocean and the question arose in his mind what course to pursue—whether to hold the steamer on her course or to put about and make for Greenock.

When the chart-room was carried away, the charts, sextants and quadrants, in fact everything absolutely essential to the navigation of the ship, went with it. The binnacle-box and its compass on the bridge had also gone overboard, and had it not been that the after-compass remained it is doubtful if the steamer would have reached port for many days. The first officer called the remaining officers of the steamer to a consultation, and it was decided to put about and return to Greenock.

The crew cleared away the debris and battened down the hatches. The waves swept over the deck from stem to stern and flooded the passengers' quarters. There was no panic, and the crew had everything snug before dark.

Captain Dalziel's body was committed to the waves. The crew and passengers stood by, silently weeping, during the simple and mournful ceremony. The waves were running mountain high, and all felt that they, too, might soon be with their departed captain.

Veteran sailors who were aboard declare that during an experience of thirty years the storm was the worst they ever encountered. If the ship had not been staunch and the discipline good they would have foundered.

NEWS FROM HAWAII.

Honolulu Under Martial Law, and the Kanakas Disarmed.

The sugar bark Robert Lewis has arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Honolulu, Hawaii, bringing news two days later than that brought by the Claudine. Captain W. G. Goodman, of the Lewis, in an interview said:

"When we left, Honolulu was really under martial law. All the available marines from the Boston had been landed, and the city was virtually in their hands.

"The whites are all in favor of the new Government, but the Kanakas are violently opposed to it. To guard against trouble from the Kanakas they have been disarmed.

"The marines from the Boston are supposed to be guarding the American Consulate, but in reality they are watching the palace and the royal residence, and no one can gain entrance to it without a pass signed by President Dole.

"The Provisional Government has been recognized by all the foreign Consuls. The British Consul recognized it with the proviso that his action be approved by the Home Government.

"Minister Stevens's recognition on the part of the United States is absolute, and he does not make any qualification about the attitude of his own Government."

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE Old Colony Railroad has been purchased by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad subject to ratification by the stockholders' vote.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS was unanimously confirmed by the New Jersey Senate at Trenton as Lay Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals.

RESOLUTIONS favoring the annexation of Hawaii were passed by the New York Senate at Albany.

ROCKFELLER & Co., private bankers, Wilkesbarre, Penn., stopped payment and hundreds of small depositors were left without money to continue business.

ASA P. POTTER, ex-President of the Maverick Bank, of Boston, Mass., was found guilty of overcertification.

FLOODS caused an overflow of the Delaware River at Trenton, N. J.; the destruction of a bridge at New Brunswick, N. J., and grave fears for the safety of the inhabitants of the Naugatuck Valley, Conn., and in several places in Pennsylvania.

South and West.

FOUR THOUSAND colored people in Concordia and Catahoula Parishes, in the northern portion of Louisiana, are said to be on the verge of starvation, the floods of last summer having destroyed their crops. Exchanges in Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans are to raise funds.

NEWS has been received of the killing of Deputy Marshals Rusk, Bruner and Knight, near Tahlequah, Indian Territory, by Bill Pigeon, an Indian desperado. Pigeon lives in a fortified house in the Cherokee Nation.

FOUR persons lost their lives in a fire in Cincinnati, Ohio, which destroyed John Heider's restaurant.

ALBERT AND ELLEN HEDGESON, brother and sister, were drowned while coasting on the river at Rock Island, Ill.

GEORGE SILVEY, Assistant Postmaster in Spokane, Washington, killed himself a few days since. He was short in his accounts $7100. He was under $10,000 bonds.

THE dynamite cruiser Vesuvius continued the test of her pneumatic guns at Port Royal, S. C., with satisfactory results.

THE business part of the village of Dexter, Nev., was destroyed by fire. The loss is about $200,000.

Washington.

THE coast defence vessel Monterey has been accepted by the Secretary of the Navy.

THE Russian extradition treaty has been ratified by the Senate, with an amendment including attempts to kill the Czar or any member of the royal family.

QUARANTINE having been raised against the White House on account of the illness of Marthena Harrison, the President resumed the afternoon public receptions.

THE Government stock of gold has run so low that New York bankers have already lent $2,000,000 to the Treasury, and have promised more if necessary.

THE effort to obtain a hearing for the bill to repeal the Sherman Silver Purchase law failed in the House.

THE Hawaiian envoys had two conferences with the Secretary of State and arranged for an interview with the President.

Foreign.

WITHIN four days fifty persons died in Marseilles, France, of a choleraic disease.

WATER, caused by floods, flowed thirty feet in the principal streets of Brisbane, Queensland, and the city was in darkness; 500 houses were demolished.

THE British House of Commons voted confidence in the Gladstone Government, 276 to 109, the test vote being taken on an amendment by Kier Hardie.

THE dwelling of James Flynn, near Chatham, New Brunswick, was burned and Flynn, his wife and two children perished in the flames.

FORTY-FOUR persons died in Marseilles, France, in one day of a choleraic disease. Nine of the cases were suspiciously like Asiatic cholera.

THIRTY-SEVEN persons were drowned by the loss of the British steamship Trinacria, off the coast of Spain.

SEVERAL lightly built houses in Campolieto, Province of Campobasso, Italy, collapsed during a high wind. Thirteen persons were killed and fourteen were injured.

THE damage done by the Queenslan flood is placed at $15,000,000.

SCHAEFFER'S restaurant, at Berlin, Germany, was thronged about midnight. Suddenly some one cried, "Fire!" A wild panic prevailed. When at length order was restored, it was found that six persons had been killed.

AMERICAN capitalists have acquired the right to collect the customs duties of San Domingo, and they intend to administer affairs so that the Republic will become prosperous again.

A MOSLEM mob burned the American Girls' College in Marsovan, Turkey, because the director, Mr. Herrick, was believed to be the instigator of an offensive political agitation.

MANY villages in the Alps districts, Tyrol and Styria have been wrecked and lives lost by floods caused by thaw. Bucharest and Hungary are also flooded.

A GENERAL EXECUTED.

He Refused to Lead Mexican Troops Against the Indians.

A telegram from Guaymas, Mexico, announces the shooting by court martial of General Jouquoin Urez, commander of the Third Federal zone. A band of Indians attacked the hacienda Los Mercedes, belonging to Senor Tapia, broke into the fields and drove away thirty head of cattle. As soon as forces composed of Captain Luna's Rurales, Federal soldiers, and some servants of the ranches could be got ready they started in pursuit of the Indians.

The latter proceeded slowly, satisfied, perhaps, that they were in sufficient numbers to resist the attack, and were soon overtaken by the advance.

It is said that Captain Luna, as soon as he came in sight of the Indians calculated their numbers and position and informed the officer commanding the Federals, asking his co-operation to attack them and rescue the plunder. This General Urez declined to do, and the Yaquis escaped.

Captain Luna laid the matter before the Federal authorities, and upon the above statement General Urez, commander of the Federal troops, was court-martialed and immediately executed.

THE Emperor of Germany is practicing the alarm system on the Berlin Fire Brigade. Accompanied by Prince Henry of Prussia and the Grand Duke of Hesse, he gives alarms when they are least expected, and then closely watch the results. His majesty the other day improvised a drill for the entire salvage corps, and the firemen in the central depot at Lindenstrasse, and, after reviewing the force, singled out and praised several of the men.

Beast Men.

After all there seems to be some shadow of probable truth in the old legend which tells us that Romulus and Remus, the founders of Rome, were reared and suckled by a she wolf. Ethnologists who have of late years been studying the "Beast Man" or "Wolf Children" of India have come to the conclusion that the story of Rome's founders is probably the "whole truth and nothing but the truth." Scientific investigation on the Ganges has unraveled much that renders the old legend far from improbable, as well as throwing much light on the "ages of the cave man." Professors Muller and Gerhardt, as well as Colonels Sleeman and Price, relate many wonderful stories of discoveries made in the caves of the Indian mountains, where many "so-called "wolf children" were found that possessed every instinct of habit and taste that characterizes the wolf—discoveries that settle the question of wolves raising children—a question that has been discussed for 3000 years. The report on this interesting subject says: "These 'beast men' or 'wolf children' resemble both the savage races of men and representatives of well-known types of the animal kingdom. They have no place of shelter except that afforded by caves and hollow trees, nor have they the least capacity for constructing such domiciles. One 'beast man,' an elderly fellow dug out of a wolf's den by Doctor Gerhardt, would tear and eat raw flesh, gather and gnaw bones like a dog, catch and swallow flies and vermin, bite off the heads of fowls, snakes, etc. He lapped water just as a wolf or dog would, and seemed to prefer raw meat to all other kinds of food."

A wild boy found running on all fours in company with a female wolf and her cubs in the North of India could climb a tree with as much agility as a squirrel; would lap water or suck it like a cow or a horse. Professor Max Muller, who made a lengthy study of the case, says that the boy would devour anything but preferred raw meat. He would fly at children and try to bite them, and was never known to smile, cry or show other signs of either joy, grief or shame.

What is said to be the largest sawmill in the world is in Clinton, Iowa. It has ten saws, seven band and three gang, and two batteries of ten boilers each. Its capacity is 500,000 feet of lumber a day.

We eat too much and take too little out-door exercise. This is the fault of our modern civilization. It is claimed that Garfield Tea, a simple herb remedy, helps Nature to overcome these abuses.

FOR THROAT DISEASES AND COUGHS use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Like all *really good* things, they are imitated. *The genuine are sold only in boxes.*

Mr. Geo. W. Cook
Of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Like a Waterfall
Great Suffering
After the Grip

Tremendous Roaring in the Head—Pain in the Stomach.

"To C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Two years ago I had a severe attack of the Grip, which left me in a terribly weak and debilitated condition. Last winter I had another attack and was again very badly off, my health nearly wrecked. My appetite was all gone, I had no strength, felt *tired all the time*, had disagreeable roaring noises in my head, like a waterfall. I had also severe headaches and

Severe Sinking Pains

in my stomach. I took medicines without benefit, until, having heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I concluded to try it, and the result is very gratifying. All the disagreeable

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

effects of the Grip are gone, I am free from pains and aches, and believe Hood's Sarsaparilla is surely curing my catarrh. I recommend it to all." GEO. W. COOK, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Hood's Pills cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating. Cures Constipation, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 210 W. 125th St., N.Y.

Cures Sick Headache

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
The Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.
25 CTS 25 CTS

We offer you a ready made medicine for Coughs, Bronchitis and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Like other so-called Patent Medicines, it is well advertised, and having merit it has attained a wide sale under the name of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

It is now a "Nostrum," though at first it was compounded after a prescription by a regular physician, with no idea that it would ever go on the market as a proprietary medicine. But after compounding that prescription over a thousand times in one year, we named it "Piso's Cure for Consumption," and began advertising it in a small way. A medicine known all over the world is the result.

Why is it not just as good as though costing fifty cents to a dollar for a prescription and an equal sum to have it put up at a drug store?

A Testimonial Worth Reading.

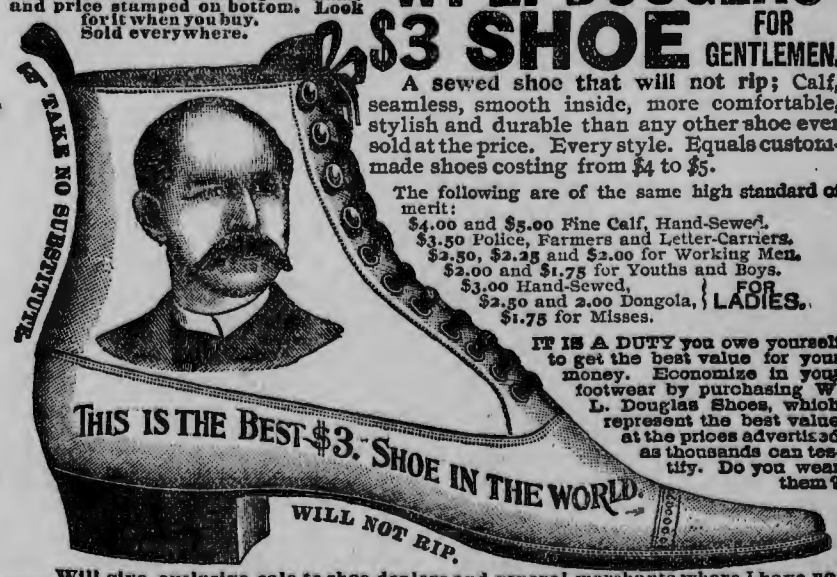
MT. STERLING, KY. FEB. 13, 1889.

I desire to make a brief statement for the benefit of the suffering. I had been afflicted with catarrh of the head, throat and nose, and perhaps the bladder for fully twenty-five years. Having tried other remedies without success, I was led by an advertisement in the Sentinel-Democrat to try Hall's Catarrh Cure. I have just finished my fourth bottle, and I believe I am right when I say I am thoroughly restored. I don't believe there is a trace of the disease left

Respectfully,
WM. BRIDGES, Merchant Tailor.

BEWARE OF FRAUD. Ask for, and insist upon having W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Look for it when you buy. Sold everywhere.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.



A sewed shoe that will not rip; Calf, seamless, smooth inside, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Every style. Equals custom-made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

The following are of the same high standard of merit:
$4.00 and $5.00 Fine Calf, Hand-Sewed.
$3.50 Police, Farmers and Letter-Carriers.
$2.50, $2.25 and $2.00 for Working Men.
$2.00 and $1.75 for Youths and Boys.
$3.00 Hand-Sewed, $2.50 and 2.00 Dongola, $1.75 for Misses. FOR LADIES.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value at the prices advertised as thousands can testify. Do you wear them?

Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for catalogue. If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage Free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

"Good Wives Grow Fair in the Light of Their Works," Especially if They Use

SAPOLIO

NYNU—7

PATENTS W. T. Fitzgerald Washington, D. C. 40-page book free.

JAS. G. BLAINE Authorized Life. Bonanza for agents. Outfit only 25c. B. F. Johnson & Co., No. 380. 11th St., Richmond, Va.

GOITRE or Thick Neck Cure. By Mail, $1. J. N. KLEIN, Belleville, N. J.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GLADSTONE smokes an occasional cigarette.

THE salary of the King of Greece is $300,000 a year.

LORD SALISBURY is the first British Premier who has set foot on Australian soil.

THE oldest American citizen now in public life is Senator Morrill, of Vermont, who was born in 1810.

MILLIONAIRE JOHN HUNTINGTON, of Cleveland, Ohio, left over $1,500,000 to science and charity.

WHEN Governor Lewelling, of Kansas, was seventeen years old he shoveled dirt as a laborer in the employ of an Iowa railroad.

RUDYARD KIPLING'S father is a man of great ability and holds an important position as art director of an East Indian museum.

THE will of the late James G. Blaine conveys all the estate unreservedly to Mrs. Blaine. The property is estimated at about $1,000,000.

PRESIDENT-ELECT CLEVELAND has offered a gold medal as a prize to the winner of an international chess contest, to be held in New York next May or June.

THE late Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, is said to have died poor, and an attempt is being made to secure a place for his widow in one of the departments at Washington.

J. M. BARRIE, the Scotch novelist, is a little man with a large head and luminous eyes. He is one of the most modest and diffident of British authors and quite unspoiled by success.

GENERAL GEORGE W. JONES, of Florida; James W. Bradbury of Maine, and ex-Governor Felch, of Michigan, are the only living ex-members of the United States Senate in 1848.

JAMES A. BAILEY, the circus manager, began selling apples and peanuts, then became the owner of a side show, and went on until he is now the foremost man in his line of public amusement.

EDWIN HOLMES, the discoverer of the comet in Andromeda, which has attracted much attention during the last three or four months, is an amateur astronomer, living in Islington, London.

DOCTOR W. W. ALLEY, who died at Moravia, N. Y., aged ninety-one years, was the oldest homœopathic physician in the country. He had been in continuous practice for sixty-six years.

MRS. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT is a good friend of Marshall P. Wilder, and her husband gives him an annual salary of $2000, in return for which the little humorist gives occasional entertainments in different children's hospitals.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY derives his largest profits from England. The publishers there have brought out eight editions of his poems and pay him by mere courtesy a larger royalty than he gets at home, where he is protected by copyright.

THE Khedive of Egypt, who is making the present trouble in that country, is a youth of nineteen, who was taken from school last year in Vienna, Austria, to succeed his father. The wonder is, therefore, that he has not before now got to loggerheads with his British guardians.

MRS. PEARY, who shares in the fame of her husband, Lieutenant Peary, the famous explorer of Greenland, said in conversation a few days ago that she thought she felt the cold more here during our recent siege of severe weather than she did last year up where a zero temperature is considered moderate.

THE Rev. Byron Snuderland, D. D., has just received congratulations on the completion of his fortieth year of service as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington, which was attended by President and Mrs. Cleveland during their residence in Washington, and with which it is expected they will again become connected.

THE NATION'S MILITIA.

Their Number Reported by States and Territories.

The Secretary of War has transmitted to the Senate an abstract of the militia forces of the United States as follows:

Alabama	2,855	Montana	598
Arkansas	1,094	Nebraska	1,866
California	4,195	Nevada	566
Colorado	866	N. Hampshire	1,285
Connecticut	2,776	New Jersey	4,017
Delaware	443	New York	12,905
Florida	1,080	N. Carolina	2,086
Georgia	3,949	North Dakota	518
Idaho	368	Ohio	5,825
Illinois	4,417	Oregon	1,431
Indiana	2,654	Pennsylvania	8,601
Iowa	2,363	Rhode Island	1,594
Kansas	1,714	S. Carolina	5,806
Kentucky	1,350	South Dakota	594
Louisiana	1,183	Tennessee	1,154
Maine	1,208	Texas	3,383
Maryland	2,334	Vermont	787
Massachusetts	5,916	Virginia	2,844
Michigan	2,916	Washington	1,388
Minnesota	1,984	West Virginia	864
Mississippi	1,712	Wisconsin	2,314
Missouri	2,355	Wyoming	308

Aggregate of all State militia, 110,048.

The militia strength of the Territories is as follows:

Alaska	48
Arizona	298
New Mexico	571
Oklahoma	154
Total	1,066
District of Columbia	1,362
Grand total	112,496

Utah is the only State or Territory that has no organized militia.

BURNED TO DEATH.

A Mother and Her Three Children Perish in the Flames.

Mrs. Stephen James, Emma James, aged eleven; Arthur James, aged seven, and Joe Mitchell, aged six, were burned to death at Kansas City, Mo., at 12:30 the other morning, in a fire which destroyed the little cabin of Stephen James. All the victims were colored. The fire caught from an overheated stove, and while all the occupants of the house were asleep.

When the Fire Department arrived on the scene James had just been awakened and was rushing from the building badly burned. Mrs. James had fallen suffocated just within the door and she was dragged out, but was so badly burned that she did not live many hours. In fifteen minutes the little house was entirely consumed and then the charred remains of the little children were discovered in the ashes.

THE insurance companies have settled the claims of the widow of F. J. Tarun, of Marshfield, Wis., who had $59,000 insurance on his life. She said she got the $11,000 which paid the premiums from a box of gold buried in the garden, having been attracted to the spot by a small blue flame.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

40TH DAY.—By a vote of forty-two to twenty-three the Senate declined to take up the bill for the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase act. Mr. Hill made a speech in favor of free coinage——Mr. Harris's Quarantine bill was substituted for the House bill and passed. It confers National quarantine powers on the Marine Hospital.

41ST DAY.—The Senate took up unobjected to House bills and passed a number of them, including sixteen pension bills. The bill for the relief of the assignees of John Roach, to pay the balance due on the despatch boat Dolphin, $8165, was also passed——The bill to require automatic couplings and continuous brakes on freight cars was discussed——The Senate refused to consider the New York and New Jersey Bridge bill——The Senate ratified the Russian Extradition Treaty with amendments.

42D DAY.—Mr. Morgan has introduced a bill which will give the President power to establish a temporary Government in Hawaii pending the establishment of a permanent one——The Car-Coupler bill was discussed.

43D DAY.—The whole of the day's session after the morning hour was devoted to a discussion of the Railroad Automatic Car Coupler bill.

44TH DAY.—The Vice-President presented the memorial of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce favoring the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands——The conference report on the bill to restore to the public domain a portion of the White Mountain Apache Indian reservation was agreed to——The Railroad Car Coupler bill was further discussed, but went over——The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was referred.

45TH DAY.—A bill was discussed to appraise the improvements made by actual settlers upon the public lands, holding in good faith under the United States, in the Dequioa and Yosemite reservations in California——The Car Coupler bill was passed by a vote of thirty-nine to ten——The conference report on the Fortifications bill was agreed to——Mr. Sherman then moved to take up the Nicaragua Canal bill, so as to make it the "unfinished business." The motion was agreed to—yeas thirty-three, nays nineteen.

In the House.

43D DAY.—The House filibustered all day against the Anti-Option and Bankruptcy bills.

44TH DAY.—The Legislative Appropriation bill was discussed.

45TH DAY.—The Electoral votes were counted in joint session in the House, and the result was declared——The Legislative Appropriation bill was considered.

46TH DAY.—The friends of silver sustained the demand for the previous question on the Silver Purchase bill——The Legislative bill was passed——The Repeal bill was passed by a vote of 152 to 143.

47TH DAY.—The Invalid Pension Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. Without closing the general debate the committee arose, and the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session being devoted to the consideration of private pension bills.

48TH DAY.—The House resumed, in Committee of the Whole, the consideration of the Invalid Pension Appropriation bill. Republicans filibustered against limiting the pension debate——The committee then rose, and, public business having been suspended, the House paid its meed of respect to the memory of the late Edward F. McDonald, of New Jersey. Eulogies were delivered by Messrs. English, Geissenhamer, Bergen, Campbell, Cummings, Covert, Cadmus and Newberry, and then, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the House adjourned.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

A Mass of Stone Falls Into a Quarry at West Rutland, Vt.

By the cave-in of a wall in a West Rutland (Vt.) quarry, operated by the Vermont Marble Company, with which Senator Proctor is connected, seven men were killed outright, one died a few hours later and a number of others injured.

The victims, who were members of a gang at work channeling and taking away refuse, were buried beneath a mass of stone large enough to fill fifteen freight cars, and their bodies were horribly mangled.

As soon as the accident happened the electric danger signal was rung in at the company's office and the mills, and work everywhere was stopped at once. All the doctors in West Rutland and Rutland were called and responded quickly. Scores of men were also sent down into the quarry.

By 5 o'clock the vicinity of the quarry was crowded. Many of the relatives of the killed or injured were on hand, and they were frantic with grief. Many of the women tried to rush down into the quarry, but were prevented from doing so.

The quarry is known as the Sheldon "Covered Quarry," or quarry No. 3. Depth and surface considered, it is the largest quarry in the world. Its perpendicular depth is over two hundred and fifty feet, and from this the quarry runs eastward and downward under the hill 300 feet or more.

The loose pieces were removed and blasts put in to remove the larger pieces, some of which weighed many tons. Soon one dead body was found and taken from under the shelf into the open part of the quarry. It was so mutilated it could not be recognized.

Before any more dead could be found a large mass of rock had to be blasted away, which took some time. Under the middle of a piece of rock enough to fill two freight cars were found the bodies of two men so closely jammed together that they looked like one. Neither body could be recognized.

The cause of the caving in of the quarry is not positively known. The mass of stone which covered the men who were at work close by was eighty feet in length and twenty feet wide.

It fell without the least warning and all who were at work there were at once covered. A prominent marble company official believes that the stone was loosened by freezing. Eighty men were at work in the quarry.

T. A. Maguire undertook to go into the quarry after the disaster. He fell from the ladder forty feet, and was seriously, perhaps fatally, injured.

All the victims carried accident insurance with the Vermont Marble Company. The families of the dead will receive $500 each in all cases, with one-half the yearly wages if the wages were over $1000 a year. The injured men will receive one-half their weekly wages and all doctors' bills.

SENATOR PROCTOR, of Vermont, objects to his new house in Washington being referred to as a "palace." "The rose by any other name would smell as sweet," and whether Mr. Proctor refers to his $200,000 residence as a house or a villa there can be no question about the palatial hospitality for which it will be famous.

Is It "Coal Oil?"

The "average man" (and you will find him everywhere in the proportion of about ninety-nine to one) speaks of petroleum—refined—as "coal oil." This is done primarily because of the general impression that the oil comes from coal, and that coal is of vegetable origin. Geologists and scientists in general, however, take a different view of the matter. To them the oil is a relic of past geological ages, as well as of animals that lived when the earth was young. In referring to the genesis of "coal oil" they never think of it except as an animal oil. They argue that the great upheavals and downfalls of the earth's crust, which resulted in burying billions of tons of vegetable matter, which subsequently turned to coal, also covered millions of gigantic animals with hundreds and thousands of feet of sediment. This sedimentary deposit, in the ages which have elapsed since old nature was racked with those rock-rending convulsions which geologists are so fond of telling us about, have turned into great strata of sandstone, limestone, etc., the oil compressed from the great aggregation of animal remains settling in basins, to be tapped by the ingenious well-sinkers of the last half of the Nineteenth Century. Thus even past ages are made to contribute to the welfare and comfort of present generations.—St. Louis Republic.

Moliere, at the age of forty, married an actress of seventeen, and soon separated from her.

"August Flower"

I had been troubled five months with Dyspepsia. I had a fullness after eating, and a heavy load in the pit of my stomach. Sometimes a deathly sickness would overtake me. I was working for Thomas McHenry, Druggist, Allegheny City, Pa., in whose employ I had been for seven years. I used August Flower for two weeks. I was relieved of all trouble. I can now eat things I dared not touch before. I have gained twenty pounds since my recovery. J. D. Cox, Allegheny, Pa. ®

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect Digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases.

LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE,
INDIGESTION,
DIZZY FEELINGS,
BILIOUSNESS,
TORPID LIVER,
DYSPEPSIA.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. These pills in doses of from two to four will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price, 25c. per box. Sold by all druggists.

RADWAY & CO., NEW YORK.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
BreakfastCocoa
which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

25 DOSES 25c
THE GREAT
TAKE THE BEST
COUGH CURE
25c 50c $1.00
SHILOH'S CURE.

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

Every Month

many women suffer from Excessive or Scant Menstruation; they don't know who to confide in to get proper advice. Don't confide in anybody but try

Bradfield's Female Regulator

a Specific for PAINFUL, PROFUSE, SCANTY, SUPPRESSED and IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION.

Book to "WOMAN" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Sold by all Druggists.

A Cheap Paris Restaurant.

They have what are known as twenty-three-cent restaurants in Paris. "Please bring me a napkin," said a customer to the waiter. "Just now they are all in use," replied the waiter. "Please be patient; you shall have the first one available." "Then bring me a toothpick with which to kill time," said the customer. "Impossible," exclaimed the waiter; "for the moment they also are in use."—Chicago Times.

In the dining-room of an English hotel a Scriptural text is hung on the wall, as follows: "Wait on the Lord and He shall exalt thee to inherit the land," and alongside of it is a warning from the landlord, reading: "Watch your hat and overcoat, as the proprietor is not responsible for them."

Professor Morse says that the Japanese never mix different kinds of flowers together in one vase.

"Each Spoonful has done its Perfect Work,"

Is the verdict of every woman who has used **Royal Baking Powder.** Other baking powders soon deteriorate and lose their strength, owing to the use of inferior ingredients, but **Royal Baking Powder** is so carefully and accurately compounded from the purest materials that it retains its strength for any length of time, and the last spoonful in the can is as good as the first, which is not true of any other baking powder.

All cannot possess a

$10,000 Souvenir

(This sum was paid for the first World's Fair Souvenir Coin minted.)

in the shape of a coin, but many can have **fac-similes** of this valuable work of art—only special coin ever issued by the U. S. Government—for $1 each.

United States Government

World's Fair Souvenir Coins—

The Official Souvenir of the Great Exposition—

5,000,000 of which were donated to the World's Columbian Exposition by the Government, are being rapidly taken by an enthusiastically patriotic people.

As there early promised to be a demand for these Souvenirs that would render them very valuable in the hands of speculators, the Exposition Authorities decided to place the price at

$1.00 for Each Coin

and sell them direct to the people, thus realizing $5,000,000, and using the additional money for the further development of the Fair.

Considering the fact that there were but *5,000,000* of these coins to be distributed amomg *65,000,000* people, in this country alone (to say nothing of the foreign demand,) and that many have already been taken, those wishing to purchase these mementoes of our Country's Discovery and of the grandest Exposition ever held, should secure as many as they desire at once.

For Sale Everywhere

Realizing that every patriotic American will want one or more of these coins, and in order to make it convenient for him to get them, we have made arrangements to have them sold throughout the country by all the leading Merchants and Banks. If not for sale in your town, send $1.00 each for *not less than five coins*, by Post-office or Express Money-order, Registered Letter or Bank Draft, with instructions how to send them to you, *all charges prepaid*, to

Treasurer World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

NYNU—7

THE KIND THAT CURES

JEROME BALL, Waterford, N. Y.

TORTURING
"Headache for 10 Years!"
—BY—
Dana's Sarsaparilla
"I WAS CURED!"

MR. BALL WAS THE FIRST MAN TO PURCHASE DANA'S IN COHOES. LISTEN AS HE TELLS YOU THE RESULT.

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.:

GENTLEMEN:—I have been a sufferer from **Headache the last ten years.** Last fall I saw in one of our local papers an advertisement of your medicine, and testimonials of its **wonderful cures.**

I decided to try one bottle. The first bottle greatly relieved me, and by the time I had taken two more bottles **I WAS CURED.** I can recommend

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

as a safe and reliable medicine.

Respectfully yours,
JEROME BALL.

Waterford, N. Y.

The truth of Mr. Ball's statement is certified to by M. McDERMOTT, Pharmacist. Cohoes, N. Y.

Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS
WITH
THOMSON'S SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.

No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Requiring no hole to be made in the leather nor burr for the Rivets. They are **strong, tough and durable.** Millions now in use. All lengths, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes.

Ask your dealer for them, or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Man'fd by

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The Best Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Blood Remedy. Pains in Back and Limbs, Tired, Dragged Out, Nervous Feeling, Debility and Low Vitality Quickly Cured as well as Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Rheumatism or Catarrh. Sample Free for stamps. AGENTS PAID WEEKLY SALARY.

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BLOOD POISON A SPECIALTY.

If anyone doubts that we can cure the most obstinate case in 20 to 60 days let him write for particulars and investigate our reliability. Our financial backing is $500,000. When mercury, iodide potassium, sarsaparilla or Hot Springs fail, we guarantee a cure—and our Magic Cyphilene is *THE ONLY THING THAT WILL CURE PERMANENTLY.* *POSITIVE PROOF SEALED,* FREE. COOK REMEDY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

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FREE AN OPTICAL ILLUSION; amusing and instructive. Send name, address and one cent stamp to PEEK & SON, *CORNER 47th STREET AND BROADWAY, NEW YORK.*

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Largest and *BEST* Stock in United States. Planters and Dealers should get *OUR PRICES* before placing *ORDERS.* E. MOODY & SONS, *LOCKPORT, N. Y.*

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

Contiaued from first page.

her in keeping her position.

She was carried past the island. By that time the storm had subsided and the moon shone. Ahead of her, approaching, she beheld a small schooner. It passed so near her that, by shouting, she attracted the attention of the crew. A boat was lowered, and she was picked up, half senseless. As soon as she could speak, she told her story. But she could not make herself understood by the wild crew, who were natives of some neighboring island and did not understand a word of English. They were evidently traders in cocoanut oil, and were bound to some port not far distant. At dawn she looked about her, but, owing, probably to an intervening headland, she could not see her husband's ship.

The schooner kept on, and, in a few days, arrived at Rennell's Island.

There, to Mrs. Barton's joy, she found a small steamer bound for Java.

She took passage aboard of it, and thus arrived at this port forty-eight hours before her husband.

A happy day for the captain!

For Jack Wilton, too, who again and again embraced his noble sister.

From that hour, Barton was never known to give way to a hasty temper.—*New York Ledger.*

Character.

Written for the ITEM.

What constitutes a good character in a man or a woman? Do fine clothes do it? No. Do gold and silver do it? No. If we mingle with bad company will that create a good character? Not by any means. Go not in the way of evil men; they will contaminate you with their pernicious ways if it is in their power. I would just say, young man or young woman, select well your company, ever remembering that a habit once formed in life is very hard to eradicate, even though we try ever so much, always remembering that if you bend a sapling in its youth it remains such in its old age. If you should dig up a rose bush in the winter you could never expect to see it bear beautiful roses. So with boyhood and girlhood. If you clip off those rose germs which make their appearance in youth, if you destroy them you need never expect them to produce. They are gone forever. As the sapling that was bent in the wood, you remain a crooked tree.

A good character is something that cannot be bought; it must be attained by yourself. It is a work of a lifetime. We are judged by what we say and do. I do not say that you shall have no pleasure. I would not shut out the light of the sun for that of a candle. Enjoy yourself as best you can in this life, for after you have had all the enjoyment you could you have not had very much. Young man and woman remember that fine feathers do not always make fine birds, as is sometimes said, but wrongly. A man may be illiterate and yet have a good character, or a man may be well versed in all the learning of the day and yet have a very bad character. Character is what carries a man or a woman through this life, for better or worse. A good character is what placed George Washington in the Presidential chair, and Abraham Lincoln also, although they had not as brilliant an education as many an other man. For instance, Aaron Burr had a fine education for his day, yet he had a bad character. So he fell from the high position which he once held among the people of the United States.

I do not say not to get an education. Above all earthly things get an education if you possibly can, because it is the most splendid thing of our day, and it may carry you over many a rough sea during life, and again an education will not destroy a character by any means. May we ever keep in mind those who set a good example before us. May we learn a lesson from the great and noble of the past, always remembering that there is a Supreme Being who rules over the destinies of men and giveth unto whomsoever He will. Remember that eternity is a world without end. Therefore, look well to your welfare in what ever you do in this life. A. W.

Memorial History
OF
James G. Blaine.

Going like a prairie fire.
Nothing like it ever known.
The greatest selling book of the Country.

Agents are wild with enthusiasm and making from $10 to $20 per day. We have the best book and allow agents the best terms.

Authors, James P. Boyd, A. M. and Hon. John Russell Young.

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OYSTERS!
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On and after Tuesday, Sept. 6, I will keep at my Restaurant the

Best Shell and Tub Oysters

to be had in the Baltimore markes.

Open until 12 o'clock Every Night. When in Huntingdon try our 25-cent Stews.

G. W. FISHER,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

HELP YOURSELF!

I mean for you to come during the month of FEBRUARY and reward yourself with the GRAT BARGAINS I have to offer you at my Continued

Reduction Sale.

This sale will run all through my entire line of Ladies' Dress Goods, Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, Underwear, Rugs, Gloves, Boots, and Shoes, Rubber Goods of all kinds and style. I have many Bargains all through my entire line.

FOOTWEAR:

Ladies' Gum Shoes 25cts. per pair, worth 35cts. Men's Heavy Buckle Arctics for 98cts. worth $1.25, Men's Heavy Leather Boots for $1.47, worth $2.00; all other goods proportionately cheap.

FLANNELS:

One word about Canton Flannels. I have still a very heavy stock and they must go. So we cut our 12½c. Canton to 10c. Our 10c. Canton to 8c. Our 8c. to 7c. and so on down.

This Sale I will continue during the ENTIRE MONTH or possibly longer, as I desire Every Person to avail themselves of this opportunity.

I will also have a cheap line of CALICOS, MUSLINS and GINGHAMS during the Month.

Yours Truly,

E. E. McMEEN,
(Successor to D. Y. Swayne)
Opera House Block, Huntingdon.

RARE CHANCE!

Ladies' Lancaster Gingham Aprons for 19 cts.

THINK OF IT!

An Apron already made for less than the cost of the goods.

Lynn's Novelty Store,
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HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,
FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,
SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULIDING,
Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

New Fall and Winter Goods
Arriving at J. G. Gillam's Daily.

New Millinery.

New Hats
New Bonnets
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I have a full line of seasonable Millinery,
DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES
AND LADIES'
AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR,
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DRESSMAKING, CUTTING AND FITTING.
PLAIN AND FANCY SEWING OF ALL KINDS.
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...l dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

Stage Route
—BETWEEN—
Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.
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